The Wellsboro Gazette.

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NO HOPE OF MEDIATION

Russians Say War Must Be Fought to a Finish.

Another Russian Naval Disaster—Verestchagin Had a Premonition of Death—Triple Execution at Chicago. Desperate Fight With a Maniac. Sunday Baseball.

It is known at St. Petersburg that after the disaster to the battleship Petropavlovsk the King of Denmark wrote the emperor a letter of sympathy in which he expressed the hope that a way could be found to avoid further bloodshed. It is presumed, although there is nothing absolute in this point, that the situation was canvassed during the family reunion at Copenhagen and that a "ballon d'essai" was put out in a friendly fashion from Paris.

Whether a communication or a proposition on the subject ever reached the emperor has not been learned, but it is certain that the matter reached such a state as to compel its consideration and to induce the definite announcement that the war must be fought out to a finish and that the powers must keep their hands off both during the war and during the peace negotiations at its conclusion.

General Kuropatkin, it is said in the highest military circles, is destined to become commander-in-chief of all the emperor's forces, both military and naval, in the Far East.

Admiral Alexieff may remain there for some little time as viceroy, but his reign is considered practically ended. He will not be humiliated but in order to effect harmonious relations a way will be found to secure his elimination.

Another Disaster to Russian Navy.

Viceroy Alexieff's report of the destruction of a launch and the loss of 21 men by the explosion of a Russian torpedo at Port Arthur has added to the gloom which has prevailed at St. Petersburg since the disaster to the Petropavlovsk.

The war commission suppressed part of the viceroy's dispatch which showed where the mines were being laid. It is believed that as launches were employed they were mining the entrance to the harbor in order to prevent the Japanese from forcing an entrance and attempting to destroy the remaining ships.

It is evident from the closing of the entrance that Viceroy Alexieff has no intention of letting his ships go to sea again, even against an inferior force, though this may not be the policy of Vice Admiral Skrydloff, who will determine on a plan of operations when he assumes command.

Japanese Will Stay Near the Sea.

Apparently reliable information leads to belief that the objective of the Japanese campaign does not involve the ambitious invasion of the interior of Manchuria with the purpose of reaching and overwhelming the main Russian army. If the Japanese ever entertained the hope of accomplishing a task similar to that which Napoleon set himself, present advices indicate that they have abandoned it and have adopted a much more cautious and less hazardous program.

If this information is correct there will be no advance upon the army concentrated at Liao Yang and Mukden with its attendant constant lengthening and weakening of the Japanese line of communications. Instead there seems to be a determination to stick as close as possible to the sea, where lies Japan's natural base of communications, she having established herself in Corea.

Sank Japanese Merchantman.

The Russian cruisers Rossia and Gromboi, a third cruiser not identified and two torpedo boats participated in the attack on Gensan.

The ships entered the harbor, ordered the crew of the steamer Goyo ashore and then sank her.

A detachment of marines was landed, but was recalled, and the warships steamed outside of the harbor.

The Japanese and many Coreans fled when the Russians approached. Late telegrams say that the Russian squadron remains off the harbor of Gensan.

Verestchagin Had a Premonition.

The will of Vassili Verestchagin, the Russian painter, who was killed with Makaroff on the Petropavlovsk at Port Arthur, leaves the entire estate to the widow. The will was made just before the painter started for the Far East and in it he expressed the conviction that he would not return.

General Kuropatkin has telegraphed to Madame Verestchagin an expression of the sympathy he feels with her in her affliction and his regret at the loss of an old comrade.

Slowness In Distributive Trade.

Unseasonably cold weather all over the country interferes with plant preparations and growth and interrupts outdoor activity in many lines notably building.

Distributive trade, both wholesale and retail, has practically "marked time" during the week. The effects of this and of past unfavorable weather are reflected in reports of [illegible] business in the manufacturing and building [illegible] cotton manufacturing high [illegible] and manufactured [illegible] activity [illegible] price condi[illegible] political 110,000 [illegible] presidential [illegible]

Among the industries, iron and steel note an accumulation of the quiet observable last week. Aside from a slight increase in the export demand for cottons, little has occurred in wholesale dry goods this week, although reductions, notably in [illegible] for other lines, have induced some new buying.

Carbarn Murderers Hanged.

Atheist to the last, but seemingly unnerved, Peter Neidermeier, the leader of the carbarn bandits was hanged in Chicago on Friday last in a chair, presenting a most striking contrast with his companions in crime, Gustave Marx and Harvey Van Dine, who, standing erect, kissed an image of Christ and died without a tremor. The three executions were separate, 20 minutes apart, the same scaffold being used for all.

GUSTAVE MARX.
H. VAN DINE. P. NIEDERMEYER.

The crime for which the three bandits paid the penalty was one of eight murders which the three men are known to have committed—that of Francis W. Stewart, a clerk in the carbarns of the Chicago City railway.

Legality of Sunday Ball Games.

At the outset of the game between the Brooklyn and Philadelphia National league teams at Washington park, Brooklyn, Sunday, the police arrested Pitcher Poole and Catcher Jackliffsch of the home team and Frank Roth of the Philadelphia nine after the first named had pitched the second ball.

Whether the playing of baseball in Greater New York on Sunday is illegal is to be decided on a test case, the first step in which was the action taken under instructions from Police Commissioner McAdoo. Beside the players, three sellers of score cards on the grounds were taken into custody.

Syracuse Theater Burned.

The Syracuse Lyceum theater, a wellknown vaudeville house located in Clinton street, was practically destroyed by fire Tuesday morning. It had been closed during the season until last week, when a company managed by Lon Hommer of New York played six nights. Saturday Hommer disappeared and the company stranded. The origin of the blaze is unknown.

The loss on the theater and surrounding property will probably reach a quarter of a million.

Memory of Senator Hanna.

The house of representatives was in session for [illegible] hours Sunday for the purpose of paying tribute to the memory of the late Senator Marcus A. Hanna, the late Representative C. W. Thompson of Alabama and the late Representative W. W. Skiles of Ohio. Eulogies to Senator Hanna were delivered by Representatives Grosvenor, Longworth, Goebel, Southard, Kyle, Morgan, Van Vorhis, Hildebrand, Snook, Tawney, Brick, Lovering, Smith of Massachusetts and Tirrell.

Desperate Fight With a Maniac.

Captain Clark of the New York fire department and two firemen had a desperate fight with a maniac Sunday on a 12-inch ledge which forms the base of the Mansard roof of the Manhattan Eye and Ear hospital.

The ledge is 80 feet above the ground and the man they risked their lives to subdue and rescue from his perilous position was powerful and fought viciously, but he was finally forced through a window into the hospital, where several policemen took up the struggle and bound him.

R. R. Casualties For Three Months.

The interstate commerce commission has issued a report that in the United States during October, November and December last the total number of railroad casualties aggregated 14,485, a decrease of 702 as compared with the preceding quarter. There were killed 175 passengers and 991 employes and 1,937 passengers and 11,382 employes were injured. The damage by these accidents to cars, engines and roadways amounted to $2,527,000, a decrease of $57,318.

Death From Auto Accident.

Dr. George Cornelius Eighme, a dentist of Bridgeport who was crushed under his automobile, which ran over a bank on Sunday afternoon, died Tuesday. He was 40 years old, a native of Campria, N. Y., and had lived in Connecticut about 20 years.

Panama Canal Contract Signed.

A Paris dispatch says the contract by which the ownership of the Panama canal passes to the United States is signed, sealed, delivered and complete. The title to the canal route is now vested in the government of the United States.

HON. LESLIE M. SHAW.

Spoke Before Syracuse Chamber of Commerce.

Policy of Internal Improvements Carried Out by Non-Partisan Votes Inducements For Construction of Trans-Continental Railroads—Both Parties For Panama Canal.

Syracuse, April 27.—Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw was the guest of honor and chief speaker at the annual banquet of the Syracuse Chamber of Commerce last night. More than 300 merchants and business men from this and neighboring cities were at the table. The secretary, who arrived in the afternoon was accompanied by General Horatio C. King of New York, who was also one of the speakers. The visitors returned on a late train to New York.

Secretary Shaw was given a hearty reception when he arose to speak on "Non-Partisan Statesmanship." In part he said:

American Coastwise Trade.

Some of the best work of the republic has been accomplished non-partisanly. Permit reference to a few instances. During the administration of James Madison a law was passed giving the American shipbuilder and the American shipowner a monopoly of our coastwise trade. While this law has been many times assailed, no party has ever dared repeal it, and its presence on the statute books is, therefore, with non-partisan approval. What is the result? We have the largest and most prosperous, the cheapest and best coastwise trade in the world.

About 40 years ago there was inaugurated a policy of internal improvement. By non-partisan votes large grants of land and larger appropriations of money were offered as an inducement to the construction of trans-state and trans-continental railroads. Note the result. Five trunk lines, all but one assisted by the government, cross the Rocky mountains and as a result of these roads and their tributaries the entire West has become the most profitable market for the manufactured products of the Eastern states, and in turn the greatest producers of food products which comprise over 60 per cent of our exports.

Nor is this all. We have the most efficient, cheapest and the best railway service in the world. The average freight rates in Europe are three times as high as in the United States.

As a part of this system of internal improvement the government has made liberal appropriations for the improvement of rivers and harbors. These appropriations have all been passed as non-partisan measures, and by a non-partisan vote. While some of these appropriations have been perhaps unwise, yet it is difficult to conceive the benefits our domestic and foreign commerce has received by reason of these appropriations.

Dream of a Century Realized.

For more than 100 years statesmen have dreamed and talked and planned for an isthmian canal and now the hope of a century bids fair to be realized. The government of the United States willingly pays fifty millions for the right of way, then promises to spend probably two hundred millions in the construction, and other millions in the maintenance, and perhaps other millions still in the defense of the canal, and then pledges itself to permit the commerce of the world to enjoy this short cut between the oceans on equal terms.

Fortunately the parties vie with each other in enthusiasm over the prospect of making this the greatest of all contributions to the world's commerce. I wish non-partisanly the parties would be as enthusiastic in their efforts to create a merchant marine to the end that American material products and American shipbuilders and American sailors might get their fair proportion of the world's carrying trade.

The Spanish war, with its unexpected results, placed the Pacific ocean logically, if not actually, where she has always been naturally, under the sovereignty of the stars and stripes. The opportunity is before us and sooner or later the American people will appreciate it and future generations will not be slow in rendering their meed of praise to the statesmanship, partisan or non-partisan, which secures to America the legitimate fruits of this enormous expenditure.

General King devoted 20 minutes to a discussion of the labor situation, censuring the labor unions for their policy and blaming state and government officials for their leniency in dealing with the unions.

Novel Defense of Shop Lifter.

Chicago, April 27.—The novel legal plea that a wife is compelled under Biblical laws to obey her husband even if the husband commanded her to aid him in secreting stolen property, was advanced by counsel for Mrs. Lizzie Travers, who is on trial here with her husband Edward Travers for shop lifting. Travers is from New York. Mrs. Travers confessed that she and her husband had stolen [illegible] a number of department stores.

Sultan of Illig Captured.

Aden, Arabia, April 27.—The town of Illig, on the coast of Somaliland, has been bombarded by the British. The Sultan of Illig was captured.

INDIANA REPUBLICANS.

Conclusion of Senator Fairbanks' Speech In Eulogy of President.

Indianapolis, April 27.—When the Republican convention met with one of the largest and most enthusiastic gatherings of delegates ever seen in Indiana the report of the committee on permanent organization was presented and adopted with Representative Jas. E. Watson of Rushville for chairman and Harry Strohm of Kentland for secretary.

The platform instructs for Roosevelt; indorses Senator Beveridge and indirectly suggests his re-election; approves the courses of both Senators Fairbanks and Beveridge; approves the course of the government in Cuba, Panama and the Philippines; approves the president's order on service pensions and refers to the administration policy in handling trusts as an evidence of the Republican party's policy concerning trusts.

Senator Fairbanks in his address had this to say:

"Our candidate is known everywhere, trusted everywhere, loved everywhere, for he is every inch a Republican, every inch an American. His life has been dedicated to the public service. He is the exponent of all that is soundest and best in Republicanism; he stands faithfully by the traditional policies of the party. He stands inflexibly for the maintenance of the protective principle and firmly for the cause of sound money and for purity in the public service. He has maintained in many grave and important exigencies the national prestige unimpaired.

"Our policies at home and abroad have been fixed. They are not variable like the wind. We know what he will do tomorrow because of what he did yesterday and today. The people have confidence in the president and confidence in the party for which he stands and this means continued prosperity, continued progress.

"'We demand to see the books' has been a familiar cry in the American congress. Fellow citizens, the public records are open to the scrutiny of the world. The books that are under the control of Theodore Roosevelt will be kept faithfully, honestly. There is but one policy in this respect on the part of the president and that is the public service shall be purged and kept clean of all those who in any degree contaminate it."

"Let us further dedicate ourselves to the triumphant election of the president of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt."

Senator Fairbanks was greeted by the convention with an enthusiastic ovation, delegates rising to their feet and waving hats and handkerchiefs while cheering. His reference to President Roosevelt was greeted with deafening cheers. Senator Fairbanks was followed by Senator Beveridge, who was also given an ovation. Senator Beveridge challenged the Democratic party upon this administration's accomplishments and strongly indorsed the acts of President Roosevelt.

VLADIVOSTOCK SQUADRON.

Will Attempt to Destroy Japanese Transports Carrying Troops.

St. Petersburg, April 27.—The emperor has received a dispatch from the commander of the Vladivostok squadron confirming the reports of the sinking of a Japanese transport of 600 tons at Won San (Gen San.)

The object of the squadron's cruise is to destroy all transports traversing the Sea of Japan, show the Russian flag in Corean waters and impress the population advantageously, also compelling the Japanese to guard all their transport expeditions.

The foreign office denies that Russian troops have been sent to occupy neutral territory west of the Liao river. The report may have grown out of the stationing of a force on the west bank of the river opposite New Chwang, to defend the city in that direction, command the river and prevent the Japanese from ascending the stream. No protest has been received from the Chinese government and it is said China has no ground to protest.

Attempt to Cut Off Russian Ships.

Chicago, April 27.—A special cable to the Daily News from Kobe says:

Under full steam a strong squadron of Japanese armored cruisers was observed making its way northward in the Japan sea. It is believed that the vessels are on their way to attempt to cut off the Russian squadron that appeared at Won San on the east coast of Corea. It is feared, however, that as the czar's cruisers are superior in speed to those of the mikado they may escape in safety to the shelter of Vladivostok.

It is also stated that the Japanese have succeeded in luring the Russians from protection of the Vladivostok guns and that there is another Japanese squadron between them and their retreat, but these are mere rumors.

Forty-Three Native Miners Killed.

Johannesburg, April 27.—The collapse of a cage in the Robinson mine precipitated 43 natives 2,000 feet to the bottom. All were killed. The bottom of the shaft is a quagmire of human remains.

Site For Public Building.

Washington, April 27.—The treasury department has selected as the site for the public building at Little Falls, N. Y., the property on the corner of Third and Main streets, to cost $16,000.

DAN GROSVENOR SAYS:

"Pe-ru-na is an Excellent Spring Catarrh Remedy. I am as Well as Ever."

HON. DAN. A. GROSVENOR, OF THE FAMOUS OHIO FAMILY.

Hon. Dan. A. Grosvenor, Deputy Auditor for the War Department, in a letter written from Washington, D. C., says:

"Allow me to express my gratitude to you for the benefit derived from one bottle of Peruna. One week has brought wonderful changes and I am now as well as ever. Besides being one of the very best spring tonics it is an excellent catarrh remedy."—DAN. A. GROSVENOR.

In a recent letter he says:

"I consider Peruna really more meritorious than I did when I wrote you last. I receive numerous letters from acquaintances all over the country asking me if my certificate is genuine. I invariably answer, yes."—Dan. A. Grosvenor.

A County Commissioner's Letter.

Hon. John Williams, County Commissioner, of 517 West Second street, Duluth, Minn., says the following in regard to Peruna:

"As a remedy for catarrh I can cheerfully recommend Peruna. I know what it is to suffer from that terrible disease and I feel that it is my duty to speak a good word for the tonic that brought me immediate relief. Peruna cured me of a bad case of catarrh and I know it will cure any other sufferer from that disease." John Williams.

A Congressman's Letter.

Hon. H. W. Ogden, Congressman from Louisiana, in a letter written at Washington, D. C., says the following of Peruna, the national catarrh remedy:

"I can conscientiously recommend your Peruna as a fine tonic and all around good medicine to those who are in need of a catarrh remedy. It has been commended to me by people who have used it, as a remedy particularly effective in the cure of catarrh. For those who need a good catarrh medicine I know of nothing better."

W. E. Griffith, Cuncan, Texas, writes:

"I suffered with chronic catarrh for many years. I took Peruna and it completely cured me. I think Peruna is the best medicine in the world for catarrh. My general health is much improved by its use, as I am much stronger than I have been for years."—W. E. Griffith.

A Congressman's Letter.

Congressman H. Bowen, Ruskin, Tazewell county, Va., writes:

"I can cheerfully recommend your valuable remedy. Peruna, to any one who is suffering with catarrh, and who is in need of a permanent and effective cure."—H. Bowen.

Mr. Fred. D. Scott, Larue, Ohio, Right Guard of Hiram Foot Ball Team, writes:

"As a specific for lung trouble I place Peruna at the head. I have used it myself for colds and catarrh of the bowels and it is a splendid remedy. It restores vitality, increases bodily strength and makes a sick person well in a short time. I give Peruna my hearty indorsement." Fred. D. Scott.

Gen. Ira C. Abbott, 906 M street, N. W., Washington, D. C., writes:

"I am fully convinced that your remedy is an excellent tonic. Many of my friends have used it with the most beneficial results for coughs, colds and catarrhal trouble."—Ira C. Abbott.

Mrs. Elmer Fleming, orator of Reservoir Council No. 166, Northwestern Legion of Honor, of Minneapolis, Minn., writes from 2535 Polk street, NE.:

"I have been troubled all my life with catarrh in my head. I took Peruna for about three months, and now think I am permanently cured. I believe that for catarrh in all its forms Peruna is the medicine of the age. It cures when all other remedies fail. I can heartily recommend Peruna as a catarrh remedy."—Mrs. Elmer Fleming.

Mrs. Elmer Fleming, Minneapolis, Minn.

Treat Catarrh in Spring.

The spring is the time to treat catarrh. Cold, wet winter weather often retards a cure of catarrh. If a course of Peruna is taken during the early spring months the cure will be prompt and permanent. There can be no failures if Peruna is taken intelligently during the favorable weather of spring.

As a systemic catarrh remedy Peruna eradicates catarrh from the system wherever it may be located. It cures catarrh of the stomach or bowels with the same certainty as catarrh of the head.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

BRIEF NEWS ITEMS.

Pointed Paragraphs Chronicling the Week's Doings.

Long Dispatches From Various Parts of the World Shorn of Their Padding and Only Facts Given in as Few Words as Possible For the Benefit of the Hurried Reader.

Thursday.

About 100 miners have been buried by an avalanche near the village of Pragelato in the Italian Tyrol.

The United States circuit court refused to grant to Messrs. Harriman and Pierce permission to intervene in the Northern Securities case.

The house of commons, after considerable discussion, adopted the increased tea and tobacco duties by majorities of 72 and 91 respectively.

It was reported from St. Petersburg that Viceroy Alexieff had requested the emperor to relieve him of his position as viceroy of the Far East and that the request would be granted.

Mrs. John Palmer died at her home in Deposit, N. Y., as a result of burns received while she was burning rubbish in her yard, when her dress caught fire.

Friday.

Hon. John E. Pound, one of Lockport's leading lawyers, was stricken with apoplexy while seated at his desk and died the next morning.

Brigham H. Roberts, testifying in the Smoot case in Washington, declared he was living in polygamy, and refused to reveal the endowment house oath or ceremony.

An additional force of 2,000 workmen, making an all-night working shift of nearly 7,500 men, will force the work on the World's fair to completion for the opening.

Great bitterness has been aroused among the Russians because it is believed American and British vessels took part with the Japanese in the bombardment of Port Arthur.

Saturday.

The Baroness Burdett-Coutts celebrated her 90th birthday in London and was visited by the youngest Baroness Lady Clifton.

Documents left by Baron Toll, an arctic explorer, have been discovered, showing that he spent part of the summer of 1902 in Bennett island, and describing the locality.

James N. Abeel, who, posing as "J. Ogden Goelet, Jr.," won the affections of Miss Eleanor Anderson, a telephone operator, was found guilty of forgery in the third degree.

By a two line amendment put into the sundry civil appropriation bill by the senate, without debate, provision is made for resuming the purchase of silver bullion by the government.

Monday.

A report is current in St. Petersburg that the Japanese have landed 20,000 troops at Kin Chau, north of Port Arthur.

An American dealer paid $5,175 for a quarto Shakespeare play in London and the original warrant for John Bunyan's arrest went for $1,525.

The Russian capital is agog with reports of possible mediation between Russia and Japan through King Edward as a result of his majesty's recent visit to Copenhagen.

Mt. Holly, N. J., is deeply perturbed because some one has been reading its letters and betraying its secrets, and a woman clerk in the local postoffice has been dismissed.

Tuesday.

It is reported that 15 conspirators have been hanged at Warsaw after their trial in connection with a Polish revolutionary plot.

The Russian Vladivostok squadron is said to have appeared off the east coast of Corea and to have sunk a Japanese merchant steamer.

Indications are that a woman suicided at Niagara Falls, going over the American fall after leaving her hat and a note in the summer house at Prospect Point.

President Loubet, M. Delcasse, the French foreign minister, and their entourage reached Rome, where they will return the visit to France of King Victor Emmanuel.

Wednesday.

Prince [illegible], nephew of the Emperor of China, was officially received by the president.

It is reported from Tien Tsin that the Japanese bombarded the town of New Chwang Monday night.

Russia's Vladivostok cruiser squadron appeared at Wonsan, Corea, where it sank a Japanese merchant steamer.

William R. Hearst has closed his political headquarters in New York and has sent his campaign managers and clerical force to other states.

The World prints a story to the effect that the family tomb of the Livingstons on the ancient manor near Hudson, was broken open and robbed of its dead.

Senator Hale, chairman of the senate naval committee, expressed his belief that the day of big battleships had passed and a radical change in the policy of naval construction was [illegible].

NO PLACE FOR PRISONERS.

Commonplace Drunks In Johnstown Run No More Danger.

Johnstown, April 26.—Mayor Pendry and Chief of Police Harris are at a loss to decide what disposition shall be made of those arrested for petty offenses. The occupants of the cells in the police station are under quarantine, owing to the discovery of a smallpox patient there.

Orders have been given the patrolmen to take home average "drunks" and not to bring any to the station house unless absolutely necessary. Four prisoners sent to the Ebensburg jail Friday night were immediately sent back overland when it became known that they had been exposed to the contagion.

To Attend Opening of Exposition.

New York, April 26.—Among the passengers who arrived on board the steamer Bluecher from Hamburg, Southampton and Cherbourg were Prince and Princess Hohenlohe Schillingfurst, the former the son of the late imperial chancellor of Germany; the hereditary Prince Victor Von Ratibor, his daughter, the Princess Elizabeth, and his brother, Prince Karl Ratibor, governor of Ausich, Prussia; Count Moritz Von [illegible], Postmaster of the Eleventh Uhlans. The party are on the way to St. Louis to attend the opening of the exposition.

Church Floor Drops.

Wooster, O., April 26.—The floor in the Presbyterian church at Seville, a small village near here, gave way Sunday afternoon during a funeral and about 200 of the 400 persons [illegible] present were plunged into the cellar a distance of 12 feet. The wildest excitement prevailed as it was thought that many had been killed. When order was restored it was found that there were no fatalities. Many sustained injuries in the way of severe bruises but no one was seriously hurt.

Arrival of Irish Exhibits.

New York, April 26.—The Cunard line steamer Etruria, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool and Queenstown brought a large number of people and exhibits which compose the Irish section of the St. Louis exposition. The party consists of 72 persons, of whom 40 are musicians, pipers, dancers, etc. Others are lace makers. The exhibits include lace said to be valued at $2,500,000 and several tons of soil gathered from four provinces of Ireland.

—The Gazette and Tribune Farmer [illegible] for $1.50.

The Gazette.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT
WELLSBORO, TIOGA COUNTY, PA.

TERMS, $1.50 Per Year in Advance.

FRANK CONEVERY, Editor and Prop'r.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

TIME.	1 in.	2 in.	3 in.	4 in.	5 in.	10 in.	20 in.
1 Week.	$1 00	$2 00	$3 00	$4 00	$5 00	$8 00	$12 00
2 Weeks.	1 50	3 00	4 00	5 00	6 00	11 00	16 00
3 Weeks.	2 00	3 50	5 00	6 00	7 00	13 00	18 00
1 Month.	2 50	4 00	6 00	7 00	8 00	15 00	20 00
2 Months	4 00	6 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	20 00	28 00
3 Months	5 00	8 00	12 00	13 00	15 00	25 00	35 00
6 Months	8 00	12 00	18 00	20 00	22 00	35 00	60 00
1 Year.	12 00	18 00	24 00	28 00	33 00	60 00	100 00

BUSINESS NOTICES ON LOCAL PAGE, ten cents per line for first insertion, and five cents per line for every subsequent insertion. No business notice inserted for less than twenty-five cents.

No advertisement discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Dr. DELOS E. ACKLEY,

EYE SPECIALIST. Eyes carefully examined and glasses fitted. Crafton street—Wellsboro, Pa., Oct. 1903-1yr.

BLOOM & DAVIS,

BARBERS. Shop in the Eastman block, opposite Coles House, Wellsboro, Pa. First-class work. Satisfaction guaranteed.—Oct 31, 1902-yr

FRANK H. ROSE,

DENTIST. Office over Mathers, Graves & Co.'s store, Wellsboro, Pa. Preserving of the natural teeth a specialty. All work warranted to give satisfaction.—Nov. 29, 1898.

Dr. AUGUSTUS NILES,
Wellsboro, Pa.,

OFFICE in Converse block. Will visit any part of the country in consultation or to perform any surgical operation. Special attention given to diseases of women and children and abdominal surgery of both sexes.—Feb. 16, 1900.

FIRST-CLASS HAND LAUNDRY,

BEST WORK IN WELLSBORO.

Eastman Block, Main Street. JAMES E. SUNG.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

M. F. BAILEY,

Undertaker & Funeral Director

I am here to serve the people with good goods and Low Prices.

NO CHARGE FOR HEARSE OR EMBALMING.

Night calls promptly attended to. Residence on Austin street. Phone at my expense.

Also a line of Furniture, Bedroom and Parlor Suits, Chairs, Baby Carriages, etc. M. F. BAILEY.
37 Main St., Wellsboro, Pa.

When the little buds appear,
And the birds begin to sing,
It's time to get from winter clothes
Into the garb of Spring.

We are architects and builders of Men's Custom Made Clothes.

We design—we cut—we make, and every garment we turn out has special and expert attention.

It's a well-known fact that particular men—men who want smart clothes—clothes with character, leave their measure here.

Come in and let us show the new fabrics, and submit ideas for your Spring Suit, Top Coat, Trousers, etc.

We charge no fancy prices for our excellent tailoring.

E. E. BUCK,
MERCHANT TAILOR.

L. A. GARDNER'S Insurance Agency
WELLSBORO, PA.

Representing the following companies:

Imperial, of London, Hartford, Central, American, Springfield, Citizens, National, of Hartford, Northern Assurance, Fidelity, Casualty.

Fires are inevitable; accidents will happen; don't fail to insure.
L. A. GARDNER.

THE CLEANSING AND HEALING CURE FOR CATARRH is Ely's Cream Balm

Easy and Pleasant to use. Contains no injurious drug. It is quickly absorbed. Gives Relief at once. It opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages. Allays Inflammation. Heals and Protects the Membrane. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Full Size 50c., at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size, 10c.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

Most people think lightly of a cough. It is a serious matter and needs prompt attention. Take

Shiloh's Consumption Cure The Lung Tonic

when the first sign of a cough or cold appears. It will cure you easily and quickly then—later it will be harder to cure.

Prices: 25c., 50c., and $1.00.

The Gazette and the Thrice a Week World ONLY $2.00 ... A YEAR.

KATE BONNET

THE ROMANCE OF A PIRATE'S DAUGHTER

By FRANK R. STOCKTON

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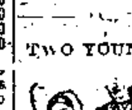
CHAPTER I.

TWO YOUNG PEOPLE, A SHIP, AND A FISH.



THE month was September and the place was in the neighborhood of Bridgetown, in the island of Barbadoes. The seventeenth century was not 17 years old, but the girl who walked slowly down to the river bank was three years its senior. She carried a fishing-rod and line, and her name was Kate Bonnet. She was a bright-faced, quick-moving young person, and apparently did not expect to catch many fish, for she had no basket in which to carry her finny prizes. Nor, apparently, did she have any bait, except that which was upon her hook and which had been affixed there by one of the servants at her home, not far away. In fact, Mistress Kate was too nicely dressed and her gloves were too clean to have much to do with fish or bait, but she seated herself on a little rock in a shady spot not far from the water and threw forth her line. Then she gazed about her; a little up the river and a good deal down the river.

There was a bunch of white flowers in the hat of the young girl; not a very large one, and not a very small one, but of such a size as might be easily seen from the bridge, had anyone happened to be crossing about that time. And, in fact, as the wearer of the hat and the white flowers still continued to gaze at the bridge, she saw some one come out upon it with a quick, buoyant step, and then she saw him stop and gaze steadily up the river. At this she turned her head, and her eyes went out over the beautiful landscape and wide terraces rising above each other towards the sky.

It is astonishing how soon after this a young man, dressed in a brown suit, and very pleasant to look upon, came rapidly walking along the river bank. This was Master Martin Newcombe, a young Englishman, not two years from his native land, and now a prosperous farmer on the other side of the river.

As Master Newcombe stepped near his spirits rose, as they had not always risen, as he approached Mistress Kate, for he perceived that, although she held the handle of her rod in her hand, the other end of it was lying on the ground, not very far from the bait and the hook which, it was very plain, had not been in the water at all. She must have been thinking of something else besides fishing, he thought. But he did not dare to go on with that sort of thinking in the way he would have liked to do it. He had not too great a belief in himself, though he was very much in love with Kate Bonnet.

"Is this the best time of day for fishing, Master Newcombe?" she said, without rising or offering him her hand. "For my part, I don't believe it is."

He smiled as he threw his hat upon the ground. "Let me put your line a little farther out." And so saying, he took the rod from her hand and stepped between her and the bait, which must have been now quite hot from lying so long in a bit of sunshine. He rearranged the bait and threw the line far out into the river. Then he gave her the rod again. He seated himself on the ground near by.

"This is the second time I have been over the bridge to-day," he said, "and this morning, very early, I saw for the first time your father's ship, which was lying below the town. It is a fine vessel, so far as I can judge, being a landsman."

"Yes," said she, "and I have been on board of her and have gone all over her, and have seen many things which are queer and strange to me. But the strangest thing about her, to my mind, being a landswoman, is that she should belong to my father. There are many things which he has not, which it would be easy to believe he would like to have, but that a ship, with sails and anchors and hatchways, should be one of these things it is hard to imagine."

Young Newcombe thought it was impossible to imagine, but he expressed himself discreetly.

"It must be that he is going to engage in trade," he said; "has he not told you of his intentions?"

"Not much," said she. "He says he is going to cruise about among the islands, and when I asked him if he would take me he laughed and answered that he might do so, but that I must never say a word of it to Madam Bonnet, for if she heard of it she might change his plans."

The wicked youth than found himself almost wishing that the somewhat bad-tempered Madam Bonnet might hear of and change any plan which might take her husband's daughter from this town, especially in a vessel, for vessels were always terribly tardy when anyone was waiting for their return. And, besides, it often happened that vessels never came back at all.

"I shall take a little trip with him even if we don't go far, it would be ridiculous for my father to own a ship and for me never to sail in her."

"That would not be so bad," said Master Martin, feeling that a short absence might be endured. Moreover, if a little pleasure trip were to be made, it was reasonable to suppose that other people, not belonging to the Bonnet family, might be asked to sail as guests.

"What my father expects to trade in," said she, contemplatively gazing at the river, "I am sure I do not know. ... he has ... to make ... he has a good English market ... for all he has to sell. Certainly he does not produce enough to make it necessary for him to buy a ship in order to carry them away."

"It is opined," said Martin, "by the people of the town, that Maj. Bonnet intends to become a commercial man and to carry away to the other islands, and perhaps to the old country itself, the goods of other people."

"Now that would be fine!" said Mistress Kate, her eyes sparkling, "for I should then surely go with him and see the world, and perhaps London." And her face flushed with the prospect.

Martin's face did not flush. "But if your father's ship sailed on a long voyage," he said, with a suspicion of apprehension, "he would not sail with her; he would send her under the charge of others."

The girl shook her head. "When she sails," said she, "he sails in her. If you had heard him talking as I have heard him, you would not doubt that. And if he sails I sail."

Martin's soul grew quite sad. There were very good reasons to believe that this dear girl might sail away from Bridgetown, and from him. She might come back to the town, but she might not come back to him.

"Mistress Kate," said he, looking very earnestly at her; "do you know that such speech as this makes my heart sink? You know I love you.

HE STOOD AND LOOKED AFTER HER.

I have told you so before. If you were to sail away, I care not to what port, this world would be a black place for me."

"That is like a lover," she exclaimed, a little pertly; "it is like them all, every man of them. They must have what they want, and they must have it no matter who else may suffer."

He rose and stood by her.

"But I don't want you to suffer," he said. "Do you think it would be suffering to live with one who loved you, who would spend his whole life in making you happy, who would look upon you as the chief thing in the world, and have no other ambition than to make himself worthy of you?"

She looked up at him with a little smile.

"That would, doubtless, be all very pleasant for you," she said, "and in order that you might be pleased, you would have her give up so much. That is the way with men! Now, here am I, born in the very end of the last century, and having had consequently, no good out of that, and with but 17 years in this century, and most of it passed in girlhood and in school, and now, when the world might open before me for a little, here you come along and tell me all that you would like to have, and that you would like me to give up."

"But you should not think," said he, and that was all he said, for at that moment Kate Bonnet felt a little jerk at the end of her line, and then a good strong pull.

"I have a fish!" she cried, and sprang to her feet. Then, with a swoop, she threw into the midst of the weeds and wild flowers a struggling fish, which Martin hastened to take from the hook.

"A fine fellow!" he cried, "and he has arrived just in time to make a dainty dish for your supper."

"Ah, no!" she said, winding the line about her rod; "if I were to take that fish to the house it would surely disturb Madam Bonnet. She would object to my catching it; she would object to having it prepared for the table; she would object to having it eaten when she had arranged that we should eat something else. No, I will give it to you, Master Newcombe. I suppose in your house you can cook and eat what you please."

"Yes," said he; "but how delightful it would be if we could eat it together."

"Meaning," said she, "that I should never eat other fish than those from this river. No, sir; that may not be. I have a notion that the first foreign fish I shall eat will be found in the island of Jamaica, for my father said that possibly he might first take a trip there, where lives my mother's brother, whom we have not seen for a long time. But, as I told you before, nobody must know this, and now I must go to my supper, and you must take yours home with you."

He stood and looked after her until she had disappeared among the shrubbery, after which he walked away.

"I should have said more than I did," he reflected, "as I may have had so good a chance to speak and urge my case. It was that confounded ship. Her mind is all for that and not for me."

CHAPTER II.

A FRUIT-BASKET AND A FRIEND.

MAJOR STEDE BONNET, the father of Kate, whose mother had died when the child was but a year old, was a middle-aged Englishman of a fair estate, in the island of Barbadoes. He had been an officer in the army, was well educated and intelligent, and now, in vigorous middle life, had become a confirmed country gentleman. His herds and his crops were, to him, the principal things on earth, with the exception of his daughter; for, although he had married for the second time, there were a good many things which he valued more than his wife. And it had therefore occasioned a good deal of surprise, and more or less small talk among his neighbors, that Maj. Bonnet should want to buy a ship. But he had been a soldier in his youth, and soldiers are very apt to change their manner of living, and so, if Maj. Bonnet had grown tired of his farm and had determined to go into commercial enterprises, it was not, perhaps, a very amazing thing that a military man who had turned planter should now turn to be something else.

Madam Bonnet had heard of the ship, although she had not been told anything about her step-daughter taking a trip in her, and if she had heard she might not have objected. She had regarded, in an apparently careless manner, her husband's desire to navigate the sea; for, no matter to what point he might happen to sail, his ship would take him away from Barbadoes, and that would very well suit her. She was getting tired of Maj. Bonnet. She did not believe he had ever been a very good soldier; she was positively sure that he was not a good farmer; and she had the strongest kind of doubt as to his ability as a commercial man. But as this new business would free her from him, at least for a time, she was well content; and, although she should feel herself somewhat handicapped by the presence of Kate, she did not intend to allow that young lady to interfere with her plans and purposes during the absence of the head of the house. So she went her way, saying nothing derisive about the nautical life, except what she considered it necessary for her to do, in order to maintain her superior position in the household.

Maj. Bonnet was now very much engaged and a good deal disturbed, for he found that projected sailing, even in one's own craft, is not always smooth sailing. He was putting his vessel in excellent order, and was fitting her out generously in the way of stores and all manner of nautical needfuls, not forgetting the guns necessary for defence in these somewhat disordered times, and his latest endeavors were towards the shipping of a suitable crew. Seafaring men were not scarce in the port of Bridgetown, but Maj. Bonnet, now entitled to be called "captain," was very particular about his crew, and it took him a long time to collect suitable men.

As he was most truly a landsman, knowing nothing about the sea or the various intricate methods of navigating a vessel thereupon, he was compelled to secure a real captain—one who would be able to take charge of the vessel and crew, and who would do, and have done, in a thoroughly seamanlike manner, what his nominal skipper should desire and ordain.

This absolutely necessary personage had been secured almost as soon as the vessel had been purchased, before any of the rest of the crew had signed ship's articles, and it was under his general supervision that the storing and equipment had been carried on. His name was Sam Loftus. He was a big man with a great readiness of speech. There were, perhaps, some things he could not do, but there seemed to be nothing that he was not able to talk about. As has been said, the rest of the crew came in slowly, but they did come, and Maj. Bonnet told his daughter that when he had secured four more men, it was his intention to leave port.

"And sail for Jamaica?" she exclaimed.

"Oh, yes," he said, with an affectionate smile, "and I will leave you with your Uncle Delaplaine, where you can stay while I make some little cruises here and there."

"And so I am really to go!" she exclaimed, her eyes sparkling.

"Really to go," said he.

She was very happy, and she laughed.

"Yours will be an easily laden ship," said she, "for you will take in with you no great store of goods for traffic. But I suppose you design to pick up your cargo among the islands where you cruise, and at a less cost, perchance, than it could be procured here?"

"Yes, yes," he said; "you have hit it fairly, my little girl, you have hit it fairly."

New annoyances now began to beset Maj. Bonnet. What his daughter had remarked in pleasantry, the people of the town began to talk about unpleasantly. Here was a good-sized craft about to set sail with little or no cargo, but with a crew apparently much larger than her requirements, but not large enough for the desires of her owner. To be sure, as Maj. Bonnet did not know anything about ships, he was bound to do something odd when he bought one and set forth to sail upon her, but there were some odd things which ought to be looked into; and there were people who advised that the attention of the colonial authorities should be drawn to this ship of their farmer townsman. Maj. Bonnet had such a high reputation as a good citizen, that there were few people who thought it worth while to trouble themselves about his new business venture, but a good many disagreeable things came to the ears of Sam Loftus, who reported them to his employer, and it was agreed between them that it would be wise for them to sail as soon as they could, even if they did not wait for the few men they had considered to be needed.

Early upon a cloudy afternoon, Maj. Bonnet and his daughter went out in a small boat to look at his vessel, the Sarah Williams, which was then lying a short distance below the town.

"Now, Kate," said the good Maj. Bonnet when they were on board, "I have fitted up a little room for you below, which I think you will find comfortable enough during the voyage to Jamaica. I will take you with me when I return to the house, and then you can make up a little package of clothes which it will be easy to convey to the river bank when the time shall come for you to depart. I cannot now say just when that time will arrive; it may be in the daytime, or it may be at night, but it will be soon, and I will give you good notice, and I will come up the river for you in a boat. But now I am very busy, and I will leave you to become acquainted with the Sarah Williams, which, for a few days, will be your home. I shall be obliged to row over to the town for, perhaps, half an hour, but Ben Greenway will be here to attend to anything you need until I return."

Ben Greenway was a Scotchman, who had for a long time been Maj. Bonnet's most trusted servant. He was a good farmer, was apt at carpenter work, and knew a good deal about machinery. A few months ago, anyone living in that region would have been likely to say, if the subject had been brought up, that without Ben Greenway Maj. Bonnet could not get along at all, not even for a day, for he depended upon him in so many ways. And yet, now the master of the estate was about to depart, for nobody knew how long, and leave his faithful servant behind. The reason he gave was, that Ben could not be spared from the farm; but people in general, and Ben in particular, thought this very poor reasoning. Any sort of business which made it necessary for Maj. Bonnet to separate himself from Ben Greenway was a very poor business, and should not be entered upon.

The deck of the Sarah Williams presented a lively scene as Kate stood upon the little quarter-deck and gazed forward. The sailors were walking about, smoking, talking, or coiling things away. There were people from the shore with baskets containing fruit and other wares for sale, and all stirring and new and very interesting to Miss Kate as she stood, with her ribbons flying in the river breeze.

"Who is that young fellow?" she said to Ben Greenway, who was standing by her, "the one with the big basket? It seems to me I have seen him before."

"Oh, ay!" said Ben, "he has been on the farm. That is Dickory Charter, whose father was drowned out fishing a few years ago. He is a good lad, an' boards all ships comin' in or goin' out to sell his wares, for his mither leans on him now, having no ither."

The youth, who seemed to feel that he was being talked about, now walked aft, and held up his basket. He was a handsome youngster, lightly clad and barefooted; and, although not yet full grown, of a strong and active build. Kate beckoned to him, and bought an orange.

"An' how is your mither, Dickory?" said Ben.

"Right well, I thank you," said he, and gazed at Kate, who was biting a hole in her orange.

Then, as he turned and went away, having no reason to expect to sell anything more, Kate remarked to Ben: "That is truly a fine-looking young fellow. He walks with such strength and ease, like a deer or a cat."

"That comes from not wearin' shoes," said Ben; "but as for me, I would like better to wear shoes an' walk mair stiffly."

Now there came aft a sailor, who touched his cap and told Ben Greenway that he was wanted below to superintend the stowing some cases of the captain's liquors. So Kate, left to herself, began to think about what she would pack in her bundle. She would make it very small, for the fewer things she took with her the more she would buy at Spanish Town. But the contents of her package did not require much thought, and she soon became a little tired staying there by herself, and therefore she was glad to see young Dickory, with his orange basket, walking aft.

"I don't want any more oranges," she said, when he was near enough, "but perhaps you may have other fruit?"

He came up to her and put down his basket. "I have bananas, but perhaps you don't like them?"

"Oh, yes, I do!" she answered.

But, without offering to show her the fruit, Dickory continued: "There's one thing I don't like, and that's the men on board your ship."

"What do you mean?" she asked, amazed.

"Speak lower," he said; and, as he spoke, he bethought himself that it might be well to hold out towards her a couple of bananas.

"They're a bad, hard lot of men," he said. "I heard that from more than one person. You ought not to stay on this ship."

"And what do you know about it, Mr. Impudence?" she asked, with brows uplifted. "I suppose my father knows what is good for me."

"But he is not here," said Dickory.

Kate looked steadfastly at him. He did not seem as ruddy as he had been. And then she looked out upon the forward deck, and the thought came to her that when she had first noticed these men it had seemed to her that they were, indeed, a rough, hard lot. Kate Bonnet was a brave girl, but without knowing why she felt a little frightened.

"Your name is Dickory, isn't it?" she said.

He looked up quickly, for it pleased him to hear her use his name. "Indeed it is," he answered.

"Well, Dickory," said she, "I wish you would go and find Ben Greenway. I should like to have him with me until my father comes back."

He turned, and then stopped for an instant. He said in a clear voice: "I will go and get the shilling changed." And then he hurried away.

He was gone a long time, and Kate could not understand it. Surely the Sarah Williams was not so big a ship that it would take all this time to look for Ben Greenway. But he did come back, and his face seemed less ruddy than when she had last seen it. He came up close to her, and began handling his fruit.

"I don't want to frighten you," he said, "but I must tell you about things. I could not find Ben Greenway, and I asked one of the men about him, feigning that he owed me for some fruit, and the man looked at another man and laughed and said that he had been sent for in a hurry, and had gone ashore in a boat."

"I cannot believe that," said Kate; "he would not go away and leave me."

Dickory could not believe it either, and could offer no explanation.

Kate now looked anxiously over the water towards the town, but no father was to be seen.

"Now let me tell you what I found out," said Dickory, "you must know it. These men are wicked robbers. I slipped quietly among them to find out something, with my shilling in my hand, ready to ask somebody to change it, if I was noticed."

"Well, what next?" laying her hand on his arm.

"Oh, don't do that!" he said, quickly; "better take hold of a banana. I spied that Big Sam, who is sailing master, and a black-headed fellow taking their ease behind some boxes, smoking, and I listened with all sharpness. And Sam, he said to the other one—not in these words, but in language not fit for you to hear—what he would like to do would be to get off on the next tide. And when the other fellow asked him why he didn't go then and leave the fool—meaning your father—to go back to his farm, Big Sam answered, with a good many curses, that if he could do it he would drop down the river that very minute and wait at the bar until the water was high enough to cross, but that it was impossible because they must not sail until your father had brought his cash box on board. It would be stupid to sail without that cash box."

"Dickory," said she, "I am frightened; I want to go on shore, and I want to see my father and tell him these things."

"But there is no boat," said Dickory; "every boat has left the ship."

"But you have one," said she, looking over the side.

"It is a poor little canoe," he answered, "and I am afraid they would not let me take you away, I having no orders to do so."

"Dickory," said she, "what shall I do? Shall I scream and wave my handkerchief? Perhaps they may see and hear me from the town."

"No," said Dickory; "I would not do that. The night is coming on, and the sky is cloudy. And besides, if you make a noise, those fellows might do something."

"Oh, Dickory, what shall I do?"

"You must wait for your father," he said; "he must be here soon, and the moment you see him, call to him and make him take you to shore. You should both get away from this vessel as soon as you can."

For a moment the girl reflected. "Dickory," said she, "I wish you would take a message for me to Master Martin Newcombe. He may be able to get here even before my father arrives."

Dickory Charter knew Mr. Newcombe, and he had heard what many people had talked about, that he was courting Maj. Bonnet's daughter. The day before Dickory would not have cared who the young planter was courting, but this evening, even to his own surprise, he cared very much. He was intensely interested in Kate, and he did not desire to help Martin Newcombe to take an interest in her. Besides, he spoke honestly as he said: "And who would there be to take care of you? No, indeed, I will not leave you."

"Then row to the town," said she, "and have a boat sent for me."

He shook his head. "No," he said, "I will not leave you."

Her eyes flashed. "You should do what you are commanded to do!" and in her excitement she almost forgot to whisper.

He shook his head and left her.

(To be continued.)

HIS HEROISM REWARDED.

Young Man Receives $8,000 for Saving Life of the Daughter of His Captain.

William E. Bradford, a citizen of Kansas City, Mo., has fallen heir to $8,000 because of an act of heroism performed by him nearly seven years ago, when he was a sailor on Lake Michigan.

He was employed at that time by Capt. Packard on his schooner, Queen of the West, as second mate.

One afternoon, while Mrs. Packard and her daughter were on an excursion in a row boat, Miss Eva Packard, then 12 years of age, fell overboard. Bradford jumped overboard and, after a hard struggle, succeeded in saving the girl.

That night Capt. Packard gave Bradford an order for a new suit of clothes and a check for $100.

A telegram from a firm of lawyers in Chicago saying the captain had made him one of the heirs of a valuable estate is the first intimation Bradford had concerning any further remuneration from the father of the girl he saved from drowning.

Explained.

"Now that I've met Brown's wife I quite understand why he is so dictatorial at the office. He has to have some place where he can show his authority."—Chicago Post.

Family Inferences.

Clara—How did you know the company had gone?

Clarence—Oh, when you called me in you didn't have on your company voice.—Detroit Free Press.

Out in the Cold.

Sunday-School Teacher—Why did Adam and Eve clothe themselves after the fall?

Bright Scholar—'Cause winter comes after the fall, I s'pose.

Ayer's Pills The dose is one, just one pill at bedtime. Sugar-coated, mild, certain. They cure constipation. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use **BUCKINGHAM'S DYE** ... R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N.H.

THERE'S A MONEY SIDE TO IT!

You can cure your Cold by spending a little; but think what it will cost the serious illness that may follow a neglected cold.

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR

cures Coughs and Colds. At all druggists. Be sure and get HALE'S. 25c., 50c., and $1.00. Largest size cheapest.

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS
Cure in One Minute.

The Old Consideration.

It may not be the richest gift
That comes with greatest love,
But still it is the price-mark that
The world keeps thinking of.
—Chicago Record-Herald.

Posterity's Hard Job.

"Posterity will be just to me," said the poet.

"I don't see how it's going to manage it," replied his wife, "when it won't have any chance to get at you."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Plausible Inference.

Gilbert—Pray, how do you know Miss Merrin has remained single from choice?

Horace—Because I never heard her say she had.—Boston Transcript.

Happy and Poor.

Be good and you'll be happy,
Another thing is sure,
More certain than the happiness—
Be good and you'll be poor.
—Taylorville (Ill.) Journal.

RANK IMPOSTOR.

Mr. Heehaw—Umph! This feller ain't wuth seein'. Anybody kin git ossified in this cold weather!—Chicago Daily News.

Far from Home.

A Crank is the man who differs from us,
In opinions on people and things;
We mix some with him on this journey
through life,
Though we b'long to a class who wear
wings.
—Parker (Kan.) Messenger.

Owns Many Good Horses.

The king of Italy possesses 200 horses, which are valued at £60,000.

Earthquakes in England.

In the eleventh century England was an earthquake center.

Preferred to the French.

English laundresses are much prized in France.

Rev. John Reid, Jr., of Great Falls, Mont., recommended Ely's Cream Balm to me. I can emphasize his statement, "It is a positive cure for catarrh if used as directed."—Rev. Francis W. Poole, Pastor Central Pres. Church, Helena, Mont.

After using Ely's Cream Balm six weeks I believe myself cured of catarrh.—Joseph Stewart, Grand Ave., Buffalo, N.Y.

The Balm does not irritate or cause sneezing. Sold by druggists at 50 cents, or mailed by Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St., New York.

This Era of Useful Discoveries.

Has ushered into notice few articles of greater intrinsic value than Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. It is a specific for a class of ailments from which no person in this changeable climate is exempt, viz., coughs, colds, hoarseness, influenza, and other casual affections of the respiratory organs. In all such cases it will remove every trace of the complaint in a few days. For sale by all druggists at 25 cents, 50 cents and $1. Great saving by purchasing large size. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

"I had a running itching sore on my leg. Suffered tortures. Doan's Ointment took away the burning and itching instantly, and effected permanent cure." C. W. Lenhart, Bowling Green, Ohio.

The face of humanity displays fewer pimples than formerly. Reason—Glenn's Sulphur Soap.

Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50c.

"Cure the cough and save the life." Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs and colds, down to the very verge of consumption.

Diphtheria, sore throat, croup, want relief, permanent cure ... Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. At any drug store.

"Now good digestion wait on appetite, and health on both." ... Burdock Blood Bitters.

Hudson Bay a Commercial Waterway for Canada

Important Part This Great Northern Sea Has Played in the Development of Our Northern Neighbor

A MOVEMENT has taken form in Canada for the remaining and developing of Hudson Bay. It is proposed to call the vast body of water that has figured so largely in the past history of the Dominion, and especially of the northwest, Canada Sea, and to encourage its commercial use as an outlet for the products of the Northwest Territories and Manitoba.

Dominion statesmen believe there are vast possibilities for Canada in the development of this great inland sea if proper encouragement is offered for the development of a commerce through it. They believe it is destined to become the rendezvous of a great grain fleet which shall carry the agricultural products of the Western Canadian plains to the markets of Europe, thereby cheapening transportation, and increasing the farmers profits. One needs but study the map of Canada to realize that these things are all very possible, to say the least. Commerce of the past, and of the present to a large extent, follows the water courses, and the waterways of Western Canada find an outlet into Hudson Bay. Of these waterways such streams as the Nelson and Churchill rivers should prove of wonderful importance in the development of the vast territory awaiting the coming of man to be changed from a no-man's land to populous communities. At comparatively small expense the Nelson river could be made to provide, during the summer months, a means of continuous water transportation from Winnepeg to York Factory, the Hudson Bay company post on Hudson Bay. Also, at comparatively small expense the Churchill river could be made navigable for a portion of each year, and so afford water transportation as far west as Lake Athabasca. Both of these streams have broad, deep channels, carrying immense volumes of water, and though the navigation of both is now blocked by falls and rapids they are of a kind that do not present insurmountable obstacles, nor would the incurring of any considerbale expense be necessary in overcoming the obstacles. Steamers have, for years, been plying a trade between Winnipeg, on the Red river, and the source of the Nelson where it flows out of Lake Winnipeg. Once canals are built around the falls of the river, and the same steamers could continue their journey to the bay.

But the improvement of these rivers is not needed, even though it might be desirable to make the development of Hudson Bay commerce feasible. Railroads can and will in time furnish means of communication between the interior and the shipping points on the shores of the bay. A line now in operation runs from Winnipeg north to the northern line of Manitoba province. From there it turns westward and penetrates the northern edge of the wheat country for a considerable distance, and will eventually reach the Rocky mountains. Turning eastward at the northern line of Manitoba a branch of this same line has been surveyed through to York Factory, on Hudson Bay, and it is expected that construction work on this branch will be begun within a comparatively short time.

The new trans-continental line which the Ottawa government recently chartered and provided a means for financing will pass within striking distance of James Bay and will penetrate the best of the wheat country of Canada. It is reasonable to expect that this line will provide a branch to Hudson Bay, if for no other reason than to tap its rich timber resources.

A third line is being built northward from St. Ste. Marie with the ultimate object of striking James Bay near the mouth of the Moose river. Throughout eastern Ontario a number of branch lines are being pushed northward gradually, and though they are still a long ways from the shores of this vast waterway, it is almost needless to prophecy that some of them will in time—and a comparatively short time—reach it. The vast timber and mineral resources found around it are attracting attention in Canadian railway and financial circles, and but little other inducement would be necessary to bring about the desired result.

About the only vessels that have visited the bay regularly up to the present time are a number of American fishing schooners from the Maine and Massachusetts coasts, and the annual visit of the Hudson Bay company boat bringing its supplies to York Factory at the mouth of the Nelson river, and taking back to London its load of valuable furs.

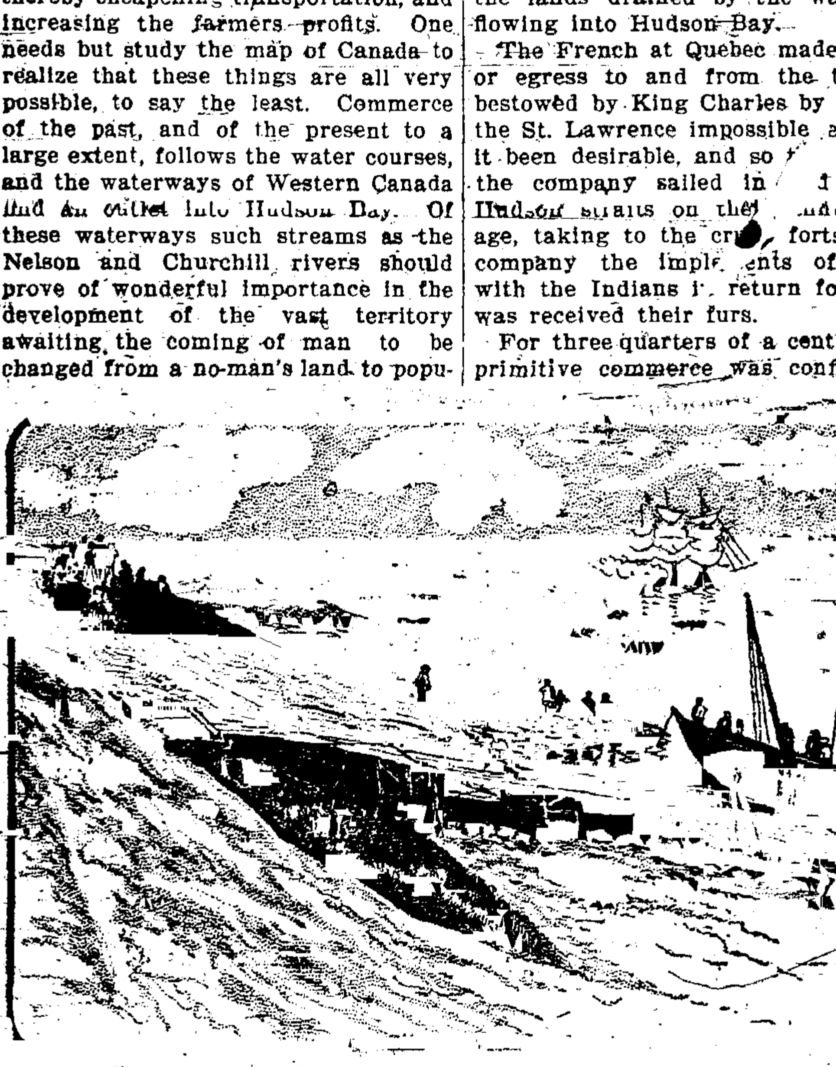
Even in the past, though almost unknown to the world of commerce, Hudson Bay has played an important part in the development of the western portion of Canada. Since 1666, when Capt. Gillam navigated the bay and established a trading post at its southern end, it has figured in the world's commerce. Two years after the visit of Capt. Gillam occurred the organization of the Hudson Bay company, headed by Black Prince Rupert, to whom Charles the Second granted a charter ceding to Rupert and his associates the lands drained by the waterways flowing into Hudson Bay.

The French at Quebec made ingress or egress to and from the territory bestowed by King Charles by way of the St. Lawrence impossible even had it been desirable, and so the ships of the company sailed in and out of Hudson straits on their annual voyage, taking to the crude forts of the company the implements of barter with the Indians in return for which was received their furs.

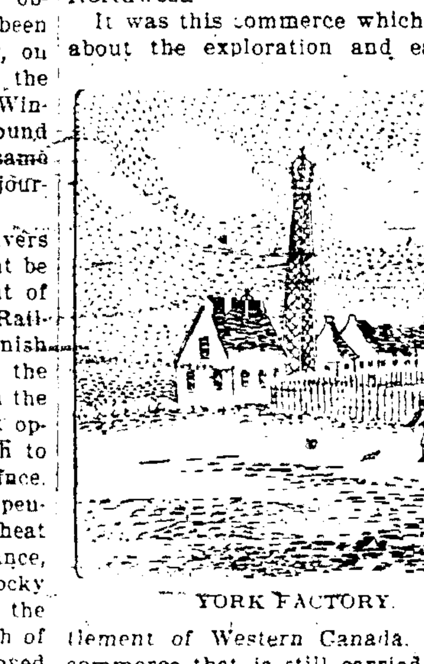
For three quarters of a century this primitive commerce was confined exclusively to the shores of the bay, but at the end of that time the hardy adventurers began pushing inland in their efforts to obtain greater wealth of furs. The traders pushed their bark canoes up the rivers and eventually reached the lakes of Manitoba. Within 50 years from the time that marked the beginning of this spirit of conquest that impelled the traders to travel inland they had crossed the continent, Hudson Bay trading posts were scattered throughout the valleys of the Red and Saskatchewan rivers and their tributaries and extended as far west as the Rocky mountains. To these posts came the products of English factories, and from them were sent the products of the trappers of the Northwest.

It was this commerce which brought about the exploration and early settlement of Western Canada. It is a commerce that is still carried on, and though the Hudson Bay company has changed to some extent and is to-day more of a merchandising corporation, selling for cash such goods as are demanded by the better class of the Anglo-Saxon race, goods which are transported by railroad, it still does a large business with the Indians in which beaver skins are accepted as currency, and the larger part of this business flows in and out of Hudson Bay. York Factory is still the rendezvous of the trappers. To it comes the dog trains of the north, the Red river carts, the almost endless chain of canoes paddled by dusky trappers. To these classes York Factory is still the commercial center; the single ship that once each year drops its anchor here represents to them the commerce of the world.

What this great waterway has been to the primitive commerce of the past and present, it can be to the growing commerce of modern Canada. It is destined in the near future to become a link in the transportation chain between the wheat fields of the western plains of the Dominion to the hungry mouths of Europe. The little settlement of traders at York Factory is destined to grow into a thriving seaport town; its one ship to a fleet of freighters. DANIEL CLEVERTON.



THE LANDING AT YORK FACTORY ON HUDSON BAY.



YORK FACTORY.

Pleasant ... Much Of Them.

Lawyer—Do you swear positively that you knew more than half this man?

Witness—Yes, sir, and now that I have taken a ... at 'em, I'll swear that ... all of 'em put together.—Stray Stories.

Steamship Travel.

The first steamer ... crossed the Atlantic in 1819, there are now ... of all ... ships afloat ... nearly 110,000 ... vessels on the high seas.

Wise.

Actress—I'm going to give you back our engagement ring. I can never marry you; I love another.

Actor—Give me his name and address.

Actress—Do you want to kill him?

Actor—No, I want to try to sell him the ring.—Chicago Journal.

No Opera Glasses in Court.

The president of the high court in Vienna has ... that for the future the public will not be allowed to use opera glasses in court.

THE "CHAMPION FAINTER."

One of His Most Successful Tricks Was to Collapse Before Wedding Party.

A fraud on a lady has just come to light on the details of which much time and care must have been expended, and yet the profits amounted to only three shillings, says the London Mail.

A man, who described himself as a ship's mechanic, called on the lady at her residence at Putney. He displayed a most intimate knowledge of the family, and stated that two letters had been found in a berth on a German liner addressed to her two brothers, who were in Australia. He said that he had been to the London office of these gentlemen, the addresses of whom he mentioned, and added that he had been told to call on her, as a telegram had come asking for the letters to be forwarded at once.

He said that the third mate of the liner had the letters, and gave the lady an address in Hamburg to write to. He added that his expenses had been three shillings, which the lady gave him, promising to communicate with him later. Inquiries afterward proved that there was no such third mate and no such liner.

It is perhaps due to universal education that frauds of this nature are increasing, as opposed to crimes of violence. There is one man, for example, known as the "champion fainter." He never asks for money, he merely faints on your doorstep. He is almost invariably taken in and given a good meal and in many cases money is pressed upon him.

One of his feats was to faint outside a house in which a wedding party was assembled. He was tenderly looked after, was given champagne, and wished the newly married pair good luck in a neat speech.

A man who lived on his wits noticed that lamps were being used in a house, while all the others in the row were burning gas. He deduced that something had gone wrong with the meter, and called early next morning "from the company." Under his directions the family distributed themselves in the various rooms ready to apply matches to the burners at a signal, while he stood at the meter.

Experiment after experiment ended in failure and the family were moved from room to room, while the "gasman" made the most of his opportunities. He eventually left with a good haul, and instructions to wait until he sent the workmen.

"LAND OF NO POVERTY."

Plenty of Opportunities for Energetic Young Men on the Pacific Coast.

The opportunities on the Pacific coast for the right kind of young men with grit and abounding energy are innumerable. Should 2,000,000 young men, with the right sort of material in their makeup, reach the Pacific coast in one day, it is the opinion of conservative western employers that they could all gain a foothold and eventually become men of property and affairs. An essetnial preliminary is a stern determination to lay strong hands upon the first opportunity that presents itself, whether it be rolling logs in a lumber camp, driving spikes on a railroad, clerking, keeping books, trading or working along professional lines. The day of booms, as popularly understood, has passed; yet there has not been in the most tumultuous excitements attending western expansion anything comparable to the growth of the year just passed, says an article on "The Two Pacifics," by Harold Bolce, in Booklovers Magazine.

There are thousands of young men on the Pacific coast still under 30, many of whom borrowed their fare west or landed without the slightest capital, who are now living in beautiful homes, and are actively engaged in enterprises valued all the way from $20,000 to $500,000.

The truth is that the citizen in any of the rushing western cities is so occupied in seizing the manifold opportunities in his immediate bustling environment that he lacks the perspective to see that his prosperity and the progress of his city are a part of a wholesale commercial evolution. Neither is this magnificent development confined to the Pacific slope.

In the middle west, for example, 90 new towns have just been built along the lines of the Northwestern railway. South Dakota produced over $100,000,000 worth of grain and live stock in 1903, and dug $12,000,000 from the Black Hills. No state in the union equals it in the per capita wealth of its people. Every place, in fact, touched by the vast tide of energetic men moving westward from the Mississippi valley is surging with new life.

"To the land of no poverty" is the motto of the great migration.

Her Record Never Equaled.

The friends of the famous old ship Glory of the Seas make strenuous objection to the German ship Optima being credited with having broken the record of the passage from San Francisco to Newcastle, Australia. The Optima recently made the trip in 37 days. The Glory of the Seas made the run in 1871 in 35 days. The American ship Swallow, the American bark Elwood Cooper and the British ship Alababad each made the run in 39 days. The pace set in 1871 by the Glory of the Seas has never been equaled. The German ship Optima holds second place.

Table Silver.

To wash your table silver without scratching spread a cup towel in the bottom of the dishpan before placing the silver in it. But few pieces should be washed at one time. A little milk added to the water is excellent to keep the silver bright.

Burning Oil.

Burning oil cannot be extinguished by water. The water only serves to spread the flames. The right thing to do is to throw down flour, sand or earth. Thus the area of the conflagration is limited and the fire extinguished.

Taken at His Word.

"Mr. Gruff," began the caller, "I don't want to disturb you."

"Very considerate of you to come in here just to tell me that," said the busy merchant. "I appreciate it, sir. Good-day."—London Answers.

ANCIENT MOHAWK POTTERY

Interesting Old Jar Accidentally Found in the Foothills of the Adirondack Mountains.

E. Horracks, of Fonda, N. Y., while stalking deer during the last hunting season at the Little Falls of the upper waters of the Sacondago, near Lake Pisceo, caught in a heavy downpour of rain, was obliged to seek shelter from the storm under the ledges of the Little Falls. While sitting there his attention was attracted to what seemed to be a round, brown bowlder partly covered with moss. Carelessly striking it, it gave forth a hollow sound. His curiosity being excited, he dug away the earth with his hunting knife and soon laid bare a symmetrically formed earthen jar.

The jar stands ten inches high. At its largest circumference it measures 30 inches, and at its smallest 20 inches. The circumference of the top, or mouth, of the jar measures 24 inches.

The vessel on the inside bears signs of use, but the outside shows no trace of fire, as is usual in Indian jars. The bottom is rounded. The ornamentation around the top is of the usual style of the Mohawk pottery—that is, a series of straight and diagonal lines. The jar still bears the moss that had gathered on the rounded bottom that was exposed above the earth.

The jar is a well preserved specimen of Mohawk pottery, and is rare on account of the shape of the top, which is cut in three curves, forming three points, which give it a triangular appearance.

It is a singular fact that the three largest specimens of Indian pottery now in the valley were found in the lake region of the foothills of the Adirondacks—the Richmond jar, the Hanson jar and the Horracks jar.

The Horracks jar is in the possession of W. Max-Reid for the present and is an interesting study. It is not as large as the Hanson jar, but to those interested in the life and affairs of the "original Americans" is of equal value.

BODY AN ART GALLERY.

Filipino's Tattooed Cuticle Proves Incriminating Evidence Against Him and Causes His Arrest.

A man was taken to constabulary headquarters in Manila the other day whose body was an art gallery. His breast, back and arms had been rendered completely intinganting by tattooers working under the skilful guidance of antinganting priests. He was visiting his querida in Manila when arrested.

He was not an unprepossessing native, but he had too many incriminating documents worked into his cuticle to be allowed to roam around in a wild state, so he was arrested as a suspicious character. He gave his name as Sylvester Gomez. His antingantings were above suspicion, as well as above price, and had they been worked on a garment, as is customary, he would have been despoiled of it for a curio.

Over his heart he had worked a conventional figure of an altar, with a cross superimposed. This he said was an antinganting. On his right breast was a human heart, inverted, surmounted by a cross, with three letters above it. When asked what particular brand of antinganting this was he only grinned the wider. It is believed that this fantastic design is the reminder of some vow that he took during the insurrection. Three more letters and a cross were tattooed in the hollow of his back. He said that these were never known to fail to keep off diseases, and, indeed, it must be confessed that he seemed to be an extraordinary healthy animal.

Then there were long disarrangements of the alphabet across his breast and all down his arms. They looked as if somebody had attempted to write a lot of seditious newspaper headlines in Tagalog and had run short of copy paper, and so had used Gomez for a writing tablet. He explained that these would keep off bullets, and they looked as if they would.

Royal Jeweler.

Princess Louise of Schleswig-Holstein spends much of her time making beautiful enameled brooches and other ornaments, and some of her work has been on view in art exhibitions.

Turkish Women.

Turkish women gain control of their private fortunes only when they wed. After marriage they can dispose of one-third of their property without asking the consent of their husbands.

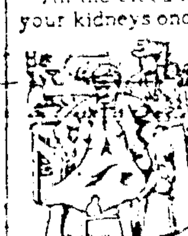
King's Visits to Ireland.

The king has paid seven visits to Ireland. His majesty made his first speech in Ireland at the age of 12, when presenting new colors to the royal Hibernian school.

Over-Work Weakens Your Kidneys.

Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood.

All the blood in your body passes through your kidneys once every three minutes.



The kidneys are your blood purifiers, they filter out the waste or impurities in the blood.

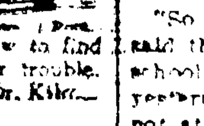
If they are sick or out of order, they fail to do their work.

Pains, aches and rheumatism come from excess of uric acid in the blood, due to neglected kidney trouble.

Kidney trouble causes quick or unsteady heart beats, and makes one feel as though they had heart trouble, because the heart is over-working in pumping thick, kidney-poisoned blood through veins and arteries.

It used to be considered that only urinary troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all constitutional diseases have their beginning in kidney trouble.

If you are sick you can make no mistake by first doctoring your kidneys. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases and is sold on its merits by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. Mention this paper when writing Dr. Kilmer & Co. Binghamton, N. Y.



Home of Swamp-Root.

Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

A NEW ARMY BUREAU

TO BE KNOWN AS THE MILITARY SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

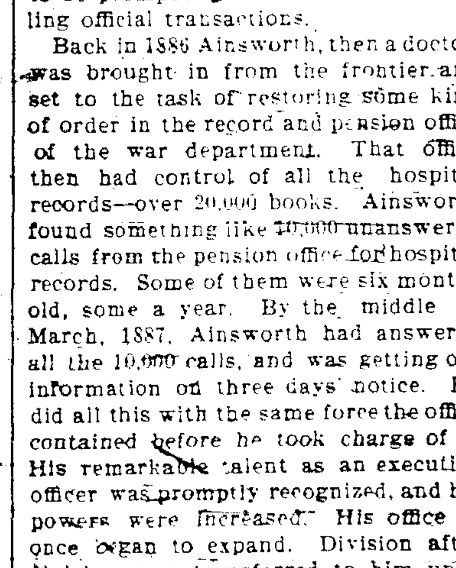
Adjutant General's Office Will Be Merged with It—Gen. Ainsworth to Be at the Head, as Military Secretary.

The adjutant general's bureau, for many years the strongest department of the United States army, was wiped out of existence the other day when the senate voted to create a new office—the military secretary's department. The establishment of the general staff was the death blow to the adjutant general's office and to all the abuses with which it was charged.

The officers who will benefit by the change are Brig. Gen. Frederick C. Ainsworth, chief of the record and pension division, who is to be made a major general, and Col. William P. Hall, acting adjutant general of the army, who is to be promoted to brigadier general. The remnants of the adjutant general's office will be merged with the record and pension bureau and the business continued under the high sounding title of military secretary's department of the war department.

Gen. Ainsworth, who is to be the military secretary, has had a remarkable career in the army. He probably has profited more by congressional favor than any other officer, save Leonard Wood. Like the latter, he entered the service as a doctor, but he displayed such rare executive ability that he was put in a position where his natural talents could be employed to better advantage than in the hospital. Ainsworth was made a colonel by a special act of congress. He secured his promotion to the grade of brigadier general through the courtesy of congress, and now he is to be made a major general by the same process. His rapid advancement by this means has made him a target for those who are opposed to promotion by legislation. But back of it all there is more or less good reason for the liberal bestowal of favors on Ainsworth by congress.

There is one executive office in Washington that has the reputation of always answering letters the day on which they are received. The office is presided over by Gen. Ainsworth. If a member of congress wants to know the military record of a man who served in the civil war he writes to Gen. Ainsworth for the information. He can safely bet that the answer will be in hand within 24 hours. Such is Ainsworth's reputation throughout Washington, and it has earned for him the two stars of a major general. All of which shows that it pays to be prompt and business-like in handling official transactions.



GEN. F. C. AINSWORTH.
(Chief of Military Secretary's Bureau, War Department.)

Back in 1886 Ainsworth, then a doctor, was brought in from the frontier and set to the task of restoring some kind of order in the record and pension office of the war department. That office then had control of all the hospital records—over 20,000 books. Ainsworth found something like 10,000 unanswered calls from the pension office for hospital records. Some of them were six months old, some a year. By the middle of March, 1887, Ainsworth had answered all the 10,000 calls, and was getting out information on three days' notice. He did all this with the same force the office contained before he took charge of it. His remarkable talent as an executive officer was promptly recognized, and his powers were increased. His office at once began to expand. Division after division was transferred to him until now he has under his charge all the records relating to the organization of officers and enlisted men of both the regular and volunteer armies from the earliest history of the government down to the present time. Seventeen different divisions have gradually been absorbed by him, and now he is to take in the adjutant general's department.

When Secretary Root asked congress to consolidate the adjutant general's department with the record and pension bureau, he said nothing about promoting either Gen. Ainsworth or Col. Hall. The friends of Ainsworth attended to his advancement in committee, the two stars of a major general being a spontaneous offering in recognition of his remarkable services in the war department. Col. Hall's promotion was decided upon in committee also, but for a different reason.

Confused Prisoner.

The Japanese prisoner was in the hands of the Russian guards. The order to march was given.

"Wh-wh-wh-where are we going?" asked the trembling victim.

"We are going to Baku," answered the nearest gendarme.

"Yes," sputtered the frightened little Jap, "but I think I'd taste better if you'd turn me over to a friar."

Seeing the point of the joke the Russians stopped where they were and killed the prisoner without further ceremony.

Moral—Even Russian cruelty is sometimes entirely justifiable.—Baltimore American.

Poor Mrs. Woodby.

"So you're little Willie Woodby," said the new minister after Sunday school. "I called to see your mother yesterday, but unfortunately she was not at home."

"Oh, yes she was," replied the boy, "but I guess she took you for the instalment man. You look somethin' like him."—Philadelphia Press.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments, and endanger the health of Children—Experience against Experiment.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

ERIE RAILROAD

Time Table in Effect December 27, 1903.

GOING WEST—READ DOWN. GOING EAST—READ UP

No. 7	No. 5	No. 3	No. 1	No. 17	No. 25	STATIONS.	No. 4	No. 2	No. 14	No. 24	No. 8	No. 6
p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	a. m.	a. m.	Leave. Arrive.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	a. m.	a. m.	a. m.
9.10	7.25	2.25	8.55	2.55		New York	3.22	6.52	1.07	6.17	6.17	7.52
6.1[illegible]	6.13	6.13	9.30	9.30		Carbondale	5.45	5.45			8.53	[illegible]
3.40	1.15	8.15	2.27	11.45	6.25	Susquehanna	9.47	1.33	6.40	9.05	12.23	2.20
				12.01	6.40	Great Bend			6.20	8.48		
4.25	1.50	8.55	2.58	12.38	7.10	Binghamton	9.10	1.01	5.55	8.20	11.40	1.40
				12.59	7.27	Union			5.27	7.57		
5.03	2.18	9.25	3.25	1.21	7.54	Owego	8.38	12.31	5.04	7.33	11.00	1.08
5.35	2.44	9.51	3.50	2.06	8.30	Waverly	8.12	12.06	4.29	6.56	10.28	
6.12	3.10	10.20	4.14	2.45	9.13	Elmira	7.49	11.42	3.58	6.21	9.58	12.13
6.47	3.36	10.47	4.38	3.22	9.54	Corning	7.22	11.18	3.18	5.35	9.18	11.48
7.12			4.55	3.46	10.19	Addison	7.05	11.00	2.58	5.06	8.56	
8.00			5.28	4.37	11.15	Canisteo		10.29	2.19	4.18	8.15	
8.22	4.47	11.50	5.43	4.45	11.40	Hornellsville	6.28	10.21	2.1[illegible]	4.10	8.05	10.50
11.25	7.05		8.00	8.00	7.45	Buffalo		8.00			4.00	8.1[illegible]
1.58	8.08		9.09	9.09	9.08	Niagara Falls		7.16			12.33	6.[illegible]8
11.51	7.00	2.18	9.06	9.00	2.44	Jamestown	2.12	5.15	8.38		3.10	6.35
6.30	12.40	7.40			9.30	Cleveland	6.30		2.30		8.30	1.00
6.55	7.35	2.45			6.55	Cincinnati	2.00		7.40			
8.30	10.30	5.2[illegible]			1.30	Chicago	10.30				9.30	
a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	Arrive. Leave.	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.

Above trains run daily except that No. 25 does not run Sundays between Salamanca and Jamestown; train 5 does not run west of Leavittsburg, Ohio, on Mondays and days following legal holidays. No. 8 will stop at Great Bend to take on New York passengers and let off passengers from Buffalo. No. 5 will stop at Great Bend to let off passengers from New York. Trains 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, are vestibuled.

Additional Trains going East—No. 18, local, daily, leaves Hornellsville 5.40 a. m., Canisteo 5.48 a. m., Addison 6.42 a. m., arrives Corning 7.05 a. m.; leaves Corning 7.40 a. m., Elmira 8.21 a. m., Waverly 9.01 a. m., Owego 9.31 a. m., Union 10.12 a. m., Binghamton 10.41 a. m., Great Bend 11.26 a. m., arrives at Susquehanna 11.50 a. m. Trains 30 and 122, daily except Sunday, leave Binghamton 6.15 a. m. and 3.35 p. m. for New York and to Carbondale via Susquehanna.

Additional Trains going West—No. 19, local, daily, leaves Susquehanna 6.80 p. m., Great Bend 6.48 p. m., Binghamton 7.15 p. m., Union, 7.31 p. m., Owego 7.56 p. m., Waverly 8.32 p. m., Elmira 9.05 p. m., Corning 9.35 p. m., Addison 9.56 p. m., Canisteo 10.46 p. m., arrives at Hornellsville 10.55 p. m. Trains 121 and 29, daily except Sunday, from Carbondale and New York, arrive at Binghamton 12.04 noon and 10.16 p. m.

ROCHESTER DIVISION.

101	129	107	STATIONS.	102	114	108
p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	Lve. Arr.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
5.25	1.45	6.40	Elmira	10.35	1.22	9.06
6.00	2.20	7.28	Corning	10.03	12.50	8.30
6.42	3.03	8.04	Bath	9.22	12.08	7.47
7.35	3.54	8.59	Wayland	8.34	11.22	6.53
9.15	6.00	10.55	Rochester	6.50	9.35	5.00
p. m.	p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	a. m.	p. m.

Nos. 107, 108 and 101 run daily, others run daily except Sunday.

TIOGA DIVISION.

101	107	105	STATIONS.	102	124	108
p. m.	a. m.	a. m.	Lve. Arr.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
4.50	9.35		Elmira	9.10		5.20
6.09	10.44		Lawrenceville	8.02		4.11
6.23	11.00		Tioga	7.47		3.56
6.40	11.20	11.00	Mansfield	7.30	12.45	3.36
7.00	11.4[illegible]	1.25	Blossburg	7.10	11.40	3.15
p. m.	a. m.	p. m.		a. m.	a. m.	p. m.

All trains daily except Sundays.

No. 202, local, Sundays only, leaves Rochester at 8.00 a. m., Wayland 9.44 a. m., Bath 10.30 a. m., Corning 11.09, arriving at Elmira at 11.59 a. m.

Parlor cars. Through standard Pullman sleeping cars to Albany, Boston, New York, Buffalo, Chautauqua Lake, Cambridge Springs, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago. Tourist car service to Chicago, Cincinnati, Wednesdays and Thursdays; also to Boston via Binghamton and Albany. Connections made at Binghamton, Union Depot, with D. & H. trains for Albany, Boston, Saratoga, Lake Champlain and New England points. Vestibuled coaches. Dining and cafe cars. Trains protected by safety block signal system.

D. W. COOKE, General Passenger Agent, New York.
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RETTIG'S BOTTLING WORKS,

CORNING, N. Y.,

HAS THE EXCLUSIVE AGENCY FOR TIOGA COUNTY FOR

Schlitz Milwaukee Beer

THE BEER THAT MADE MILWAUKEE FAMOUS.

SALES IN	1862	3,917	Bbls.
" "	1872	30,868	"
" "	1882	277,307	"
" "	*1902*	*1,014,998 3-4*	"

One million fourteen thousand barrels of Schlitz Beer sold in one year, showing an unprecedented increase of 132,916 1-8 barrels in 1902, making Schlitz Milwaukee's largest brewers by over 100,000 barrels.

SCHLITZ-PURITY BEER

The old reliable Bartholomay's Lager always on hand. All the leading brands of Ale, Soft Drinks and Mineral Waters. Mail or telephone orders promptly filled.

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January 29, 1902. Corning, N. Y.

Evans Bros. & Myers

WELLSBORO'S ART STORE.

We have the finest stock of Pictures and Fine Art Novelties ever seen in this county. All the new works of art in Etchings, Steel Engravings, Artotypes, Handcolored Photographs, etc.

Our great assortment of 10-cent pictures, copies of famous paintings, cover more than 100 subjects and are attractive and remarkable bargains, and all are matted. We enlarge pictures and make frames from a stock of over 100 styles of moldings.

Pyrographic Outfits and blanks for burning in great variety. We keep art goods of all kinds and we do not propose to be undersold.

UNDERTAKING

Both members of the firm are practical funeral directors of long experience. Long distance and Farmers' phones.

FIRST-CLASS HAND LAUNDRY,

BEST WORK IN WELLSBORO.

Eastman Block, Main Street. JAMES E. SUNG.

THE

NEW YORK WORLD

THRICE-A-WEEK EDITION.

Read Wherever the English Language is Spoken.

The Thrice-a-Week World long ago established itself in public favor, and it is now recognized as the strongest publication of its kind in the United States. Advertisers and publishers seeking club-bing combinations—and they know best—universally testify to this. It is circulated in every State and Territory of the Union, and even in remote South Africa and on the gold fields in the deserts of Australia. These are the things that tell.

This year we have the Presidential campaign, in which all Americans are deeply interested. Already the issues are being discussed and the two great parties are preparing for the first moves. You will not want to miss any details, and if you subscribe now your year's subscription will cover the campaign from beginning to end.

The Thrice-a-Week World is absolutely fair in its political news. Partisan bias is never allowed to affect its news columns, and Democrat and Republican alike can obtain in its pages truthful accounts of all the great political contests.

The regular subscription price of the two papers is $2.50. Subscribers must pay all arrearages for the GAZETTE at the rate of $1.50 per year before taking advantage of this offer.

JOB PRINTING executed with neatness and dispatch at this office. Prices low.

The Gazette

WELLSBORO, PA.

THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1904.

FRANK CONEVERY, Editor and Proprietor

JUDGE J. B. NILES, of this county, is one of the four county judges who would be benefited by the increase of salaries act who were members of the Constitutional Convention of 1873. The other three are Judges Hanna, of Philadelphia, Stew of Franklin, and Hemphill of Chester. Three of the judges mentioned voted against an amendment rejected by the convention expressly excepting judges from the operation of the clause in the Constitution prohibiting public o[illegible]cials having their salaries increased during their terms of office, while the fourth voted for it. The Pittsburg *Post* says: "These four judges are supposed to be among the number who have written State Treasurer Harris declining to take the increased pay. They know that the framers of the Constitution meant just what they said in this matter of increased salaries and how erroneous is the opinion delivered upon the subject by Judges Bell and Von Moschzisker."

THE NEW ROAD LAW.

Survey to Be Made on Road Between Mansfield and Covington.

Surveyor D. L. Deane, of this borough, has been engaged by the County Commissioners to make the necessary drawings required by the new road law for improvement of the road between Mansfield and Covington. "This is the first definite move towards good roads in Tioga county," says the Mansfield *Advertiser*. "Mr. Deane will make a careful survey of the road in its present state and from his field notes he will make a plot of the road. From these drawings the department of good roads will get out a set of working drawings which will be submitted later to all who wish to bid on the work."

The Highway Department, under the road law providing for State aid to township roads, was organized in September, 1903. Since that time only forty-six applications for State aid, covering only ninety-eight miles of roadway, have been filed. Two-thirds of the cost of converting into good roads the present execrable bogs which are by courtesy called roads will be paid by the State under the act. Yet the law has been freely stigmatized as "a gold brick" and a "snare" to the farmer, so great is the reluctance to abandon the present primitive wasteful and inefficient methods of township road making.

The law is doubtless imperfect. The amount appropriated by the State though large, may appear inadequate for the improvement of nearly 100,000 miles of road, but progress in this direction must be gradual. It is evident from the small number of applications that have been made that missionary work is needed to infuse zeal into the good roads movement in this State.

A WORD PUZZLE.

If You Guess It You Can Have It. (the "Wellsboro Halfstein.")

The Knoxville *Courier* says that the GAZETTE made "a terrible bull" in a recent issue in defense of yellow journalism, and comes back at us with the following startling word puzzle. Hold your breath while you read it:

THE WELLSBORO GAZE-AT,
CON EVERY issue and you will CON EVERY page a finger-mark or foot print of a bun CONEVER You think they are like Caesar's "pause" on the banks of the Rubi CON. EVERY finger-mark resembles a large pine CONE VERY much and a-I-storial. looks as if a cow had been lying down there. (Not a thrifty Cowanesque cow, but a Wellsboro Halfstein who lies down because he wants to be the bell-cow but isn't.) Talking of cows, when you want to call the Halfstein, just say "Co!" "Co!" "BO!" NEVER Yell "F. Rank!" He'll answer a cow-call all right.

We beg the indulgence of our readers for reproducing the above, the sense of which we fail to comprehend. The only deduction that can be derived from the conglomeration of words, capitals, etc., is that our esteemed contemporary's intention and purpose is to call us a cow, a "Wellsboro Halfstein." If that was his intention, and we believe it was, he has made "a terrible bull" indeed, as anybody or everybody who has ever met the editor of the GAZETTE knows he is not built that way. However, if the same conclusions are to be drawn from the pitiful bleatings of our friend Brugler, (not Bungler) he must be a calf of the Jersey strain.

The editor of the *Courier* furthermore declares that our item relating to his criticism on yellow journalism "was abusive." Oh no, that was not abusive. If we wanted to be downright mean and abusive we would have remarked something after the following order: From the time immemorial it has been customary for ants and flies and fools, scoundrels and scalawags and skunks, Jan[illegible], jacka[illegible] and Judases, lizards, locusts and lies to assail mankind in general and their superiors in particular.

Now, Brother Brugler, we trust you will be good, and when you come over to the Centennial celebration the "Wellsboro Halfstein" will tap a keg—of ink.

Will Drill for Oil.

C. K. O'Hara, who represents oil companies in Ohio and West Virginia, has leased about 4,000 acres of land in and about Dagget Mills, for the purpose of drilling for oil.

The land leased is directly in the oil [illegible], which extends from the Gaines fields into Ohio. The leases includes [illegible] Daggett Mills, John's C[illegible] [illegible] town and the edge of Millerton.

In the Days of Old

Matters of General Interest From "The Pioneer" of 1827.

A WOMAN'S RARE DEVOTION

She Overheard Secret Plans of British Officers to Attack the American Army, and, at Great Personal Risk to Herself, Notified General Washington.

WELLSBORO, April 28.—The *Pioneer* of April 10, 1827, has several items which I think may prove of interest to your readers. Several relate to Philadelphia. After the evacuation of the city by the British under General Howe, Benedict Arnold was on duty there and while there was married to the beautiful Miss Shippen of Tory connections; and it is probable that there, while nursing his fancied wrongs and brooding over his disappointed hopes of promotion, the thought of his premeditated treason may have taken shape in his mind. But there was a woman in this same goodly old city, while occupied by the British army, of a very different type, who was serving her country with rare devotion and at great personal risk to herself. I quote from the old print:

"When the British army held possession of Philadelphia General Howe's headquarters were in Second street, four doors below Spruce, in a house which was before occupied by General Cadwallader, the American General. Directly opposite resided William and Lydia Darrah, members of the Society of Friends. A superior officer of the British army, believed to be the Adjutant General, fixed upon one of their chambers for private conference, and two officers frequently met there with fire and candles in close consultation. About the 2d of December the Adjutant General told Lydia that they would be in the room at 7 o'clock and remain late, and they wished the family to retire early to bed, adding that when they were going away they would call her to let them out, and extinguish their fire and candles.

"She accordingly sent all her family to bed, but the officer had been so particular that her curiosity was aroused. She took off her shoes and put her ear to the keyhole of the conclave, and overheard an order read for all the British troops to march out late on the evening of the 4th and attack General Washington's army, then camped at White Marsh. On hearing this she returned to her chamber and laid down. Soon after the officer knocked at her door, but arose only after the third summons, having feigned sleep. Her mind was so much agitated by what she had heard that from this moment she could neither eat nor sleep, supposing it to be in her power to save the lives of thousands of her countrymen; but not knowing how she was to convey the information to General Washington, not daring to confide it to her husband. The time left however, was short, but she quickly determined to make her way as soon as possible to the outposts of the American army. She informed her family that, as she was out of flour, she would go to Frankfort to obtain it. Her husband insisted that she should take a servant with her, but she positively refused.

"She took the bold course of going to the headquarters of General Howe, the British commander, and solicited, what he readily granted, a pass through the lines of the British army. Leaving her bag at the mill she hastened toward the American lines and before long encountered an American Lieutenant Colonel, Craig, of the Light Horse, who with some of his men were on the lookout for information. He knew her and inquired as to her destination. She answered, in quest of her son, an officer in the American army, and prayed the Colonel to alight and walk with her. He did so. To him she disclosed her secret, after having obtained his solemn promise not to betray her, as her life might be at stake with the British.

"He conducted her to a farm house near at hand and hastened to General Washington and acquainted him with the important information she brought, and all precautions were taken to prevent the intended surprise. Mrs. Darrah walked back to the mill, and returned home with her flour. She sat up alone to watch the movements of the British troops; heard their regiments march out, but when they returned a few days later, she did not dare to ask a question, though very solicitous to learn the result.

"The next evening the Adjutant General came in and requested her to walk up to his room, as he wished to put some questions. She followed him in terror, and when he locked the door and begged her with an air of mystery to be seated, she was sure she was either suspected or betrayed. He inquired earnestly whether any of her family were up the last time he and the other officer were there. She told him they all retired at 8 o'clock. He observed, 'I know you were asleep, for I knocked three times at your door before you heard me, but I am entirely at a loss to know who gave General Washington information of our intended attack, unless the walls of the house could speak. When we arrived at White Marsh we found all their cannon mounted and the troops prepared to meet us, and we have marched back like a parcel of fools.'"

I add a paragraph from the *Pioneer* of July 24, 1827, which gives an interesting view of early manners and usages:

"A Mr. Worra[illegible] died near Philadelphia last winter, aged 97, who could recollect when there were only four stores and three churches in that city. Most of the land on which the present city stands was used for pasture, and the stumps of trees were standing on it. He never saw tea until 1750, and some of the women in his neighborhood, not knowing how to use it, boiled the leaves and buttered them! When a marriage took place, the bride rode to meeting behind her father on a pillion. After the ceremony she rode home on the same pillion behind her husband."

"PATRIOTISM.—One of our public officers, who holds his station by appointment of the Governor, has been sick for some days, and on Monday evening a report was circulated that he was dead. Without inquiring into the correctness of this report certain gentlemen, very anxious to have an opportunity to serve their country, started this morning at an early hour for Harrisburg. We hope some accident will happen to detain them on the road until our paper reaches them, for the gentleman is not dead. People ought not to be in such a hurry.—*Phila. Gazette.*"

Wellsboro has heretofore had residents quite as willing to serve their country—in office, and equally alert and active to [illegible] the appointment before the incumbent [illegible].

O. W. M.

A LIVELY RUNAWAY.

[illegible] ant Surprise Party—Personal.

NELSON, April 27.—C. L. Beaver, of Farmington who delivered a load of veal calves at the station on Monday had a very narrow escape. His team became frightened and ran away. The wagon was badly shattered and left near the depot while the horses ran to the top of the hill on the southside before they were captured. One of the horses became tangled in the harness and fell on the bridge, bruising it in several places. Wilson Robins, who was standing near, was knocked down and quite badly injured, but fortunately Mr. Beaver was not hurt.

The widow of the late A. D. Odle has just received $1,000 on the death of her husband, who was a member of Nelson Tent, No. 180, K. O. T. M. The check arrived in just eight days from the time the proofs were started for headquarters. Members of the Tent are justly proud of the dispatch with which the business is conducted.

The Ladies' Aid Society will hold a warm sugar social at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Croffut on Friday evening of this week.

Mrs. L. D. Preston was much surprised on her return from prayer meeting last Wednesday evening to find her house brilliantly lighted and a number of her friends gathered to celebrate her birthday. The table in the dining room was already stretched to its full length and the odors of hot sugar from the kitchen convinced her that she was in for a "sweet" time. The guests departed about midnight, wishing her many happy returns of the day.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Preston, of Lawrenceville, spent Sunday night with his parents here.

Mrs. W. C. Wells and daughter, Evelyn, of Corning, were guests of Mrs. Stella Hooker for several days last week.

Miss Eva Hooker, who has been spending some time with friends in Elmira, returned home on Thursday.

NEWS FROM MORRIS.

All the Personal and Local Events of the Past Week Summarized.

MORRIS, April 27.—Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Beauge, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Langgans, Kathryn Miller, Florence and Annie Spicer attended the party at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Gentry at Antrim last Wednesday evening.

Misses Margaret Tracy and Ella Ryan were shopping in Wellsboro last Wednesday.

Rev. Father Walter, of Plains, Pa., spent Tuesday and Wednesday at the home of his sister, Mrs. W. J. Mahonske.

A surprise party was given last Thursday evening to Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Wilcox, it being the ninth anniversary of their marriage.

Mrs. M. M. Werline, of Liberty, spent last week at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. Vaughn.

Miss Mittie Darby returned Friday from a visit with her sister, Florence, at Elmira.

Miss Nettie Ingham, of Knoxville, spent Friday with Nora Blakely.

Charles Darby and wife, of Red Bank, N. J., and Mrs. G. E. Darby, of Blossburg, are visiting at the home of George Darby.

Louis Vaughn spent Thursday and Friday at Williamsport.

A rag bee was held at the home of Mrs. A. Leonard last Friday evening. Thirty-five ladies were present and after the rags were all sewed they were treated to a dainty lunch.

Henry Cunningham and John Lyons, of Arnot, called on friends here Sunday.

W. E. Merz and wife spent Sunday with Ira Root and family of Texas.

Andrew Carlson and Lars Erickson have purchased the H. E. Wilcox hardware store and took possession Monday.

A large number from this place attended the warm sugar party at Lorenton on Friday evening.

Antrim Affairs.

ANTRIM, April 27.—John Brague and Miss Christine Buckley, two well-known young people of this place, will be united in marriage at St. John's Catholic church to-morrow morning at 9:30 o'clock.

The play at the town hall last Saturday evening, presented by the Morris Run Dramatic Company, was greatly enjoyed by all who witnessed it. A large crowd of the friends of the company was present from Morris Run.

Rev. Stanley Spotenski, a former parish priest of this place and Morris, but now of Wilkesbarre, was in town a few days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. McQuellin and daughter, of Corning, visited at the home of Thomas McDonnel last week.

Rumor has it that three or four weddings will occur in this place next month.

Dr. Koser, of Williamsport, operated on Mrs. Willman Owens for appendicitis on Monday morning. Mrs. Owens died yesterday, aged 37 years. She leaves eight children.

The entertainment given in the town hall last Wednesday evening was a great success. The proceeds will be used for the benefit of the Trinity Guild.

Little Marsh Matters.

LITTLE MARSH, April 27.—Several young people from this place visited the Commercial House at Addison last Saturday and assisted in celebrating the birthday of Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Ashton's daughter. All report a delightful time.

Mrs. Delia Cloos is quite sick at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Della Cloos.

Mrs. T. E. Roberts has placed a new telephone in her store.

Messrs. H. C. Wamsley and George Rockwell are kept busy painting and papering.

Mrs. Herman Bookmiller and her brother, Edward Rice, of Gaines, spent Sunday with their parents here.

Some of the farmers are still making sugar.

AGED WOMAN BURNED

Mrs. Maker, of Sabinsville, Burned to Death in Her Home.

NO ONE IN HOUSE WITH HER

Had Been Living Alone for Some Time—The Body Was Burned to a Crisp House Was Nearly Consumed Before Fire Was Discovered—Origin a Mystery.

SABINSVILLE, April 27.—A frightful casualty occurred in this place yesterday morning, resulting in the death of an aged lady. The house owned and occupied by Mrs. Tama Maker, who lived alone, was destroyed by fire and Mrs. Maker was burned to death in the building.

The fire was discovered about 3 o'clock by Mr. Sweet, who lives across the street. The house was then nearly burned to the ground. The origin of the fire is unknown, and will probably remain a mystery.

From appearances the unfortunate woman attempted to reach a window to escape. The body was burned to a crisp, the charred remains being found a few feet from the couch on which she was known to sleep.

Mrs. Maker was about 75 years of age and was an invalid. She is survived by a son, Samuel, who lives in New York State, and one sister and two brothers who reside in Binghamton, N. Y., and are said to be quite wealthy.

COUNTY AFFAIRS.

Summary of Local Events and Happenings of the Week.

—There are about 25,000,000 feet of logs in the Williamsport boom.

—It is reported that P. L. Califf will build a new hotel at Lawrenceville.

—O. A. Smith, of Marshlands, uses natural gas for fuel in boiling maple sap.

—Sig. Sautelle's railroad show will exhibit at Galeton on Tuesday, May 10th.

—Thomas D. VanOsten, of Tioga, has been engaged as advance man for Pawnee Bill's Wild West show.

—A Westfield fisherman caught a sucker in the river at that place that measured over 15 inches in length.

—The Elk Tanning Company will make a display of leather from the Westfield tannery at the St. Louis Exposition.

—The Masonic Temple Club, of Westfield, has purchased two billiard tables which will be installed in their club room.

—E. M. Peck, of Middlebury, has moved his family to Langhorne, Bucks county, where he has secured a position in a mill.

—Frank Herbert, of Middlebury Center, has gone to Elmira, where he has secured employment in the rolling mill in that city.

—Am. VanZile, of Osceola, has been chosen as one of the delegates to the State Convention of the Knights of Maccabees, to be held in Pittsburg the first week in June.

—Hugh Jackson, a prominent and wealthy farmer who lived near Troy, committed suicide last Friday by cutting his throat with a pocket knife. He was demented.

—The appealing liquor cases of the Coudersport dealers will be heard at the next term of the Supreme Court, which convenes May 2d.

—Many farmers say that because of the scarcity of potatoes they will have to buy a great many to be used for seed. The hard winter caused great injury to fruits and vegetables.

—Jesse Compton, of Crooked Creek, employed with one of the Central bridge crews, had the misfortune to break his left leg a few days ago while at work on the Beech Creek division.

—If the report is true it will be good news to the farmers to learn that potato bugs are going out of business, a large majority of these pests having frozen to death during the past winter.

—George Manling, a former resident of Chatham, died at Cross Fork, Potter county, a few days ago, aged 52 years. He is survived by his wife and eight children. Interment at Keeneyville.

—John Gibson, of Mansfield, sailed for Europe last Saturday as a representative for one of the big harvester companies. He will be gone about eight months, spending most of his time in England and Ireland.

—Firemen from this county who attend the annual parade of the Five County Volunteer Firemen will be entertained in a royal manner at Towanda this year. The recent firemen's fair in that place netted about $2,500.

—An exchange volunteers this startling information: "It will grieve a lot of good people to learn that the popular game of flinch is nothing more than the Chinese gambling game of fan tan, with a few slight changes to make it easier."

—A Potter county man was imprisoned three days in the county jail because he refused to send his children to school taught by a teacher who was objectionable to him. He has instituted proceedings against the parties who made complaint, charging false imprisonment and conspiracy.

—The ladies of Coudersport are to issue an edition of the *Potter Journal* the latter part of May to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of Potter county. It is to be a twenty-page paper, devoted mostly to matters of historical interest in the county, and the ladies will have full charge of editing it.

—"Can you tell me what sort of weather we may expect next month," wrote a subscriber to the county editor. The reply was: "It is my belief that the weather next month will be very much like your subscription." The inquirer finally thought of the word "unsettled" and sent in the required amount.

—Last Sunday a party of eight young men of Elmira made a trip with canoes from Tioga to Elmira. The canoes were launched in the Tioga river and the party paddled down the stream to the Canisteo river, thence down into the Chemung and to Elmira. The journey by water made a trip in the neighborhood of fifty miles.

—The next time you go to a party take with you a reel of white cotton and a needle. At the first opportunity thread the needle and drop the reel inside your breast pocket; pass the needle through your coat from the inside, and detach it from the cotton, leaving about two inches hanging upon the outside of your black coat. You will be interested to see how your friends try to do you the kindness of removing the cotton and the effect will be startling when they pull out an apparently endless length of thread.

Ayer's

If your blood is thin and impure, you are miserable all the time. It is pure, rich blood that invigorates, strengthens, refreshes. You certainly know—

Sarsaparilla

the medicine that brings good health to the home, the only medicine tested and tried for 60 years. A doctor's medicine.

"I owe my life, without doubt, to Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It is the most wonderful medicine in the world for nervousness. My cure is permanent and I cannot thank you enough." MRS. DELIA MCWELL, Newark, N. J.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

for

Poor Health

Laxative doses of Ayer's Pills each night greatly aid the Sarsaparilla.

LAWRENCEVILLE LOCALS.

Hotel Property Changes Hands—Ball Team Organized—Cutting Shop to Shut Down.

LAWRENCEVILLE, April 27.—The hotel property in this place, recently owned by Mrs. J. A. Geisbusch, of New York, has been purchased by Ira L. Price, the present landlord. The consideration is said to have been $5,000.

A ball team has been organized here. The first game will be played on May 7th. With the many good ball players in town this season to choose from there is no reason why we should not boast of a crack team.

Mrs. F. D. Fletcher, Mrs. Victoria Eaton and Miss Emma Stilwell attended the funeral of the late Henry Wheeler at Tioga last Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Preston have moved into the Powers house on Mechanic street.

Carl VanNorman, of Mansfield, is visiting at the home of W. W. Hutchinson.

N. H. Vasbinder, has moved his family to Lock Haven, where he will engage in the insurance business. Eiman Swan has leased his property on Mechanic street.

The glass cutting shop will shut down Saturday afternoon for the summer.

The Potter Gas Company intend to at once complete the work of laying the pipes on the streets in the borough that were left unfinished last fall.

From French Hill.

KEENEYVILLE, (French Hill) April 27.—The dwelling house of Moses Losey had a narrow escape from being destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning. The fire caught from the stovepipe in the kitchen and through the hard work of Mr. and Mrs. Losey the house was saved although damaged to quite an extent. Mr. Losey was overcome by the heat and smoke and Dr. Howland was called to attend him.

Mrs. James Dickinson is very low with Bright's disease. Dr. Marks, of Osceola, is attending her and gives very little hopes of her recovery.

The infant son of Moses and Ella Allen was buried in the French Hill cemetery yesterday.

Ernest Monks had the misfortune to cut his foot quite badly the other day while cutting slab wood at the home of his brother-in-law, Bernard Roe.

Our farmers are making a very fine quality of maple sugar this season, notwithstanding the long backward spring.

The measles have become a thing of the past in this locality, having about run their course.

House Burned in Shippen.

THOMPSON, April 27.—The tenant house on the farm of Victor Johnson was burned to the ground last week Monday night together with a large quantity of household goods owned by Mrs. Rebecca Scranton. Robert Wilson, who was moving into the house, lost nearly all of his household goods.

Mrs. Miller, of Wellsboro, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Linus Hiltbold.

Chester Knowlton, a student of the Mansfield Normal, spent Sunday at his home in this place. He returned on Monday accompanied by his sister, Nora, who will attend the spring term at the Normal.

The Dexter M. E. Ladies' Aid will give a warm sugar social next Friday evening at the home of Arthur Walbridge. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Further Tests on Billings Lands.

A Gaines correspondent says that now that the timber on the vast tracts of the Billings lands is nearly all taken off, the heirs propose to test it for oil or gas. About two years ago a company was formed among the heirs, known as the Billings Oil Company, and had drilled a 100-acre lease south of Gaines, but after pumping during the summer it was abandoned. This lease will now be reclaimed and H. J. Brewster, of Knoxville, superintendent for the company, is connecting up the wells, and they will be cleaned and put to pumping. A new storage tank is being erected, and as soon as the lease is in working order new wells will be put down.

Galeton National Bank.

The business men of Galeton have organized a National Bank with a paid up capital stock of $50,000. The following Board of Directors has been chosen: J. G. Steele, D. H. Lamb, J. T. Hurd, H. T. Albee, Herman Schwarzenbach, E. E. Baldwin, M. J. McMahon, E. L. Dieffenbacher, W. C. Park, M. J. Handwerk, Henry Theis, John Bodler, John B. Jones, W. L. King and John F. Stone. The following officers have been elected: President, W. C. Park; Vice-President, J. F. Hurd; Secretary, M. J. Handwerk. It is expected that the new bank will open for business June 1st.

Big Timber Deal.

A North Carolina paper says: "Messrs. C. H. and W. A. Rexford, of Galeton, Pa., are in the city in consultation with their attorneys, Tucker & Murphy, concerning one of the largest timber deals yet made in Western North Carolina. These same gentlemen recently bought of the Wilson estate and the McAyder estate 40,000 acres of timber lands in Swain county, said to be one of the finest bodies of timber in the South."

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Some Grocery Specials.

ARE you one of our grocery customers. If not, we are both missing a great deal. We believe it would be greatly to your interest, as well ours, for you to buy your Groceries here. Our aim is for purity, for the very highest quality and the very lowest prices consistent with the same. We are anxious to have your Grocery trade. We assure you that your commands will have our most courteous attention Will you not try us?

DAVID MARKS & SONS, New York, Makers.

Young Men seem to be most pleased with the "Swelsak" Suits. There is a New York style about them which merchant tailors do not always get. The "Horseshoe" label is in the breast pocket.

A Few Extra Values.

To introduce you to the Bernkopf Grocery Store, we offer for a limited time, the following specials:

H-O Self Raising Buckwheat Flour, 2 lb pkg.	.09
Flexible Cold Starch, per package	.05
Our Own Importation, A 1 Japan Tea, formerly 50c	.39
Corker Coffee, per lb	.14
Kerosene Oil, per gallon	.11

MAX BERNKOPF & BRO.

Wellsboro's Leading Department Store.

New Spring Dress-Goods.

All Qualities and Prices.

WE take a great deal of pride in this department. Maybe because we so far excel in the way we gather the goods, and in the way we price them. We have certainly never before shown such a broad assortment at such little prices. There are good serviceable and staple Cashmeres, Venetians, Broadcloths and Serges. But we call special attention to the pretty and modest

BRILLANTINE.

Light, cool and easily cleaned. Never before in such demand as it is this season. We have it in all colors at 50c., 75c. and $1.00 per yard.

VOILE AND CREPE DE PARIS.

Airy and fluffy, the most popular dress fabric of the season. Then, too, the colors are so pretty. Black, White, Champagne and Royal Blue take the lead. The prices range from 50c. to $1.35 per yard.

FOR THOSE WHO NEED A WASH-MATERIAL

we have an excellent assortment. Florodora, Batiste and Lawns, at 10 cents, many of them 15-cent values. Batistes, Knicker Suitings and Dotted Swisses at 12½ and 15 cents. This lot also contains 25 cent values. Then there are the Silk Gauze, Silk Mull and Voile Sextette for 25 cents and Embroidered Silk Mulls for 50 cents.

We must not forget the heavier goods, Ginghams, Percales, Scotch Plaids and Heavy White Waistings. All priced to please.

We are also showing a complete line of the well-known STANDARD and ACORN Shirt Waists. Come in and look them over.

The Model Dry Goods & Star Clothing House

FINKELSTEIN BROS., Prop's.

STRENGTHENING AND SPRING MEDICINES.

After a hard, cold winter, such as we have just endured, the constitution is left weakened and the system susceptible to all kinds of disease. This is when a good reliable Spring Tonic is required.

Build up the system with our **BEEF, IRON AND WINE**—*its not the ordinary kind, but prepared from the finest Sherry Wine, Liebig's Extract of Beef and other reliable ingredients that make it do the work where a cheap article would FAIL. Ours makes you feel strong, eat better, sleep well and really glad you are living.*

Buy the Hyer & Howd Brand—it does the work. We have other and cheaper ones if you desire.

HYER & HOWD, Pharmacists, Wellsboro.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

To please all tastes we keep a stock of Jewelry, Clocks and Watches at such a

WIDE RANGE OF PRICES

that no matter what the condition of the purse, something satisfactory can be purchased. Come in and see our collection.

P. R. FULLWOOD.

A Little Talk About Brushes.

IF you want a good Hair Brush, look first to the bristles. If they are clean, with a glossy look, springy, standing straight, none of them bent over, with from nine to ten rows, set close together, you will see a good brush, providing it has a solid wood back. Not a so-called solid back where the bristles are cemented in or an extra piece glued on the back, which comes off if you put it in water to clean it.

All the best Tooth and Hair Brushes are made in France by hand. The back of the brush is drilled lengthwise and a wire fun in which is pulled out through the holes the bristles set in. The bristles are then folded around the wire and the wire drawn back. These bristles can never come out, and a brush made in this way of good bristles will last from ten to fifteen years.

We do not import our own brushes, but we belong to an association that import for four hundred prominent druggists, and we got them at the first actual cost in this country, and buy them as cheap as the largest druggist in New York or Boston. We have these Hair Brushes to sell from 50c. to $3.00. We can give you a better brush for your money than you can get elsewhere.

Tooth Brushes are made in the same way. Japan sends us thousands of dollars worth of Tooth Brushes every year, but most of them are the cheaper grades The best grades come from France. We have the best 25c. Tooth Brush ever sold at that price. It is the D. M. A. We warrant every brush to be perfect, or you can bring it back and get another or your money. Our aim is not to see how cheap a brush we can sell, but how good a brush we can give for a fair price.

BLATCHLEY & CAMPBELL, Druggists

LOCAL NOTICES.

NEW Wall Paper, new Window Shades, New Millinery, at the Fair.—Mch. 23-6t.

CHAMPION WAGON, good repair, for sale. Only $20. GEO. M. SPALDING.

WALL PAPER, 5c. double roll; Paint, 35c. qt.; Window Shades, 10c., at the Fair March 24-7t.

GIFFORD & RAISH are sole agents for the Lawrence Paints, the best in the market. Prices right.—April 21-4t.

ARMOUR'S FERTILIZERS are the best. Sold by Gifford & Raish. Give them a trial and you will use no other.—April 21-4t.

LEROY PLOWS give the best satisfaction. Forty sold in this section last year. GIFFORD & RAISH.
April 21-4t.

TIMBER WANTED.—A quantity of black ash and other timber. Address No. 25, GAZETTE office, Wellsboro, Pa.—April 28-3t.

FIFTY engraved cards and plate for $1.00, at this office; 100 for $1.50. Call and see samples of cards and wedding stationery.

AFTER the hard winter your lawn needs doctoring. Lister's Fertilizer and Cayuga Plaster are the remedies. Try it.
April 14-3t. SPALDING'S.

LISTER'S FERTILIZERS beat the world. Nothing equals them in way of fertilizers. Every sack guaranteed. For quality they are the cheapest. SPALDING'S.
April 14-3t.

SIX days of enjoyment in New York offered by Erie railroad excursion May 11th. Further information given by agents or H. E. Huntington, D. P. A., Elmira, N. Y.

ARRANGE your New York trip for Wednesday, May 11th, via Erie railroad. Information regarding rates, services, etc., given by all Erie agents, or H. E. Huntington, D. P. A., Elmira, N. Y.

A NEW lot of Farm Wagons, Buggies and Surreys just received at Gifford & Raish's warerooms, corner of Pearl and Crafton streets. Call and see them and get prices.—April 21-4t.

ONE fare plus one dollar to New York and return via Erie railroad, Wednesday, May 11th. See agents or write H. E. Huntington, D. P. A., Elmira N. Y., for further information or berth reservations.

HEAR YE! HEAR YE! The great sale of new Wall Paper, Paint, Wall Molding and Window Shades is now on. We will save you money on them.
F. R. WETMORE.
New Dry G.

NEW Gilt Paper, 10 cents per double roll; Window Shades 9 cents; best White Paint 25 cents a quart—bring pail; Enamel Paint, any color, 30 cents a quart.
F. B. WETMORE,
Near Depot.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.—Fifty, 60 and 80 cents from April prices. Following prices for 2,000 pounds of anthracite coal delivered. In effect May 1st:

Pea	$4.20
Nut, Stove, Egg	5.70
Grate	5.40

These prices good during May only.
April 28-4t. GEO. M. SPALDING.

The Gazette.

THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1904.

New Advertisements.

Orphan's Court Notice—Charles L. Babcock, Clerk.
Register's Notice. Charles L. Babcock, Register.
Spring Excursion to New York—Erie Railroad Company.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

—Frank Yahn, of Germania, is visiting relatives in town.

—Mrs. Lizzie Kohler, of Gaines, had business in town Monday.

—Postmaster W. H. Wilson, of Covington, was in town yesterday.

—Mrs. W. W. Tate left yesterday for a visit with relatives at Blossburg.

—Rev. John O'Toole preached in the cathedral at Scranton on Monday evening.

—But few catches of trout are reported by our local sportsmen so far this season.

—Mrs. A. F. Barnes and daughter, Anna, are visiting relatives in Washington, D. C.

—Gregg J. Stewart, of Buffalo, spent Sunday at the home of his parents in this place.

—Lee Fischler has gone to Sayre, where he has secured a position in a express office.

—Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Howard, of this borough, have moved to Jersey Shore to reside.

—Charles Edwards, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Edwards, is dangerously ill with pneumonia.

—Mrs. Deck Bunnell and little daughter, of Galeton, are visiting at the home of Arthur Shumway.

—Messrs. Fay Howd and W. D. VanHorn were in Philadelphia several days the past week on business.

—It is pretty hard on the man who expected a breathing spell between the coal wagon and the ice man.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Angell, of Knoxville, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. George O. Derby the first of the week.

—Wise's restaurant and fruit store has been beautified with a new steel ceiling, burlap sidewalls and new paint.

—Landlord J. W. Sullivan has been in Philadelphia several days this week undergoing treatment for his eyes.

—Abe Goldstein, of Spartansburg, has been visiting at the home of his sister, Mrs. L. B. Finkelstein, the past week.

—Rev. E. E. Jones and wife, of Scottsburg, N. Y., are visiting at the home of Mrs. Jones's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Matson.

—Mr. and Mrs. George Somerville, of Philadelphia, are the guests of Mr. Somerville's sister, Mrs. E. G. Schieffelin.

—Mr. and Mrs. Daniel McQualg, of Elmira, are visiting at the home of Mrs. McQuaig's parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Yahn.

—Major George W. Merrick addressed the Odd Fellows of Tioga on Tuesday evening, the 85th anniversary of the order.

—Messrs. W. D. Knox and N. R. White attended the funeral of the late James Knox at Academy Corners on Tuesday afternoon.

—John Bradley, of Corning, was in town Saturday to call on his sister, Mrs. Michael Sullivan, who has been sick for some time.

—Drayman H. L. Yahn has the contract for operating the street sprinkler this season and commenced his duties on Monday.

—Presiding Elder Williams, of Corning, preached at the morning service of the Methodist church in the court house last Sunday.

—Clark H. Rexford has contracted with the Central Pennsylvania Lumber Company to peel 3,500 cords of bark on Four Mile Run.

—The Coudersport *Enterprise* says: "There is some talk of the Thespian Club presenting "The Rivals" at Mansfield and Wellsboro."

—Quite a number of people from out of town attended the minstrels last Friday evening, twenty from Tioga being among the number.

—According to the *Enterprise*, Walter Blair and Ward Bastain, of this borough, will wear Coudersport base ball uniforms this season.

Harry Regardie left on Monday for Binghamton, where he has accepted a position as salesman and window dresser in the dry goods store of H. H. Roberts.

—The Sandbach House has been provided with the Baker fire [illegible] in compliance with the instructions of Deputy Factory Inspector J. H. Ferris.

—Mrs. C. K. Williams and her two daughters, Mrs. A. P. Dartt, of this borough, and Mrs. W. R. Cameron, of Antrim, spent several days in Rochester last week.

—The office of the Wellsboro Electric Company will be located in the rooms over White's liquor store on and after May 1st. Harry E. Bodine, Esq., will be in charge.

—Miss Maud Mather was in Coudersport several days last week. The *Enterprise* says: "Miss Mather came here to take instructions from Miss Elizabeth Ellison in china firing."

—The Binghamton *Press* of last Friday printed an excellent picture of Valentine Rettig, the newly elected Mayor of Corning, who is well-known in Wellsboro and other parts of the county.

—Mrs. Carl Bernkopf and her son, Ivan, left on Monday evening for New York. Mrs. Bernkopf will sail by steamer this morning for Germany, where she will spend the summer at her native home.

—We tip our hat to Landlord John M. Gillespie, of Blackwells, for a very generous mess of fine trout received yesterday. Other friends in town were kindly remembered in the same manner by Mr. Gillespie.

—The Ithaca Conservatory Concert Company, of which Mrs. Helen Bennett Unger is the violinist, is booked to give a concert in Bache Auditorium on Friday evening, May 13, under the auspices of Wellsborough's Military Band.

—Horatio Fowler, of this borough, died at the home of his sister in Elmira last week Monday night. He went to that city several weeks ago to undergo an operation. He was 40 years of age and is survived by a wife and five children.

—Simon Unger and his son, Louis, left last evening for New York and expect to sail next Tuesday for a two months' visit in Prussia and Germany. During Mr. Unger's absence his clothing store will be conducted by his son, Dr. Isadore Unger.

—Daniel Parks, son of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Parks, who went to Hutchison, Kansas, about two years ago, to work for the Western Union Telegraph Co., has recently been promoted to the position of manager of the Western Union office at Larned, Kansas.

—Over 100 members of the local lodge of Odd Fellows attended the services at the Presbyterian church in a body last Sunday morning, in commemoration of the eigthy-fifth anniversary of the order. Rev. A. C. Shaw, D. D., preached a special sermon bearing on the order, taking for his subject "Fraternity."

—The following newly elected officers of Tyoga Lodge, I. O. O. F., were installed last Wednesday evening: N. G., Ray Houghton; V. G., E. Kiefer; Warden, Lee English; Conductor, William Weller; Right Supporter for N. G., Samuel Evans; Left Supporter for N. G., William Woodhouse; Right Supporter for V. G., E. S. Dartt; Left Supporter for V. G., R. L. Butler.

—John Orsley, a former resident of Stokesdale, died at Port Allegany, McKean county, on Tuesday. The body will be brought here this evening and to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock a requiem high mass will be celebrated in St. Peter's church, after which the body will be interred in the Catholic cemetery. The deceased was a brother of Mrs. W. S. Culver, of this borough. He leaves a widow and six children.

—The monthly bulletin just issued by the Division of Zoology of the State contains the dates of the last killing spring frosts in this State. The dates for Wellsboro are as follows: April 17, 1899, May 29, 1902, and April 6, 1903. "It is very important," the bulletin says, "to know the average date of the occurrence of the last killing frost in each respective region, as the time for planting certain crops, especially garden vegetables, depend upon this date."

—D. G. Ritter, of Lansing, a former resident of this borough, was married last Wednesday to Mrs. Mary A. Clemens, of Elmira. The ceremony was performed by Rev. A. W. Fenton at the residence of the bride's daughter in that city and was witnessed by a number of friends and relatives. The Elmira *Star* says: "A sumptuous dinner was served and later Mr. and Mrs. Ritter left on a short wedding trip. Many nice and beautiful gifts were received by the bride. A large circle of friends of Mr. and Mrs. Ritter will wish them much joy in their wedded life."

—Mrs. James English, of Neal, Kansas, died last Sunday at Wichita, where she underwent an operation for the removal of a tumor, surviving three days. The deceased will be remembered in this locality as Maggie Fischler, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Fischler, of Delmar. She was about 60 years of age and went to Kansas with her husband about 25 years ago. Besides her husband she is survived by four children. She is also survived by her mother, who still lives on the old homestead in Delmar, four brothers and three sisters, as follows: E. D. Fisher and Mrs. B. F. Parks, of Wellsboro; Henry, John and Albert Fischler, of Delmar; Mrs. L. Ivons, of Ithaca, N. Y., and Mrs. N. G. Wedge, of Larned, Kan.

A DASTARDLY OUTRAGE

Little Four-Year-Old Girl Criminally Assaulted by a Young Man.

BRUTE PROMPTLY ARRESTED

Child Was Fishing With Her Six-Year-Old Brother in the Creek at Millerton When Crime Was Committed—Prisoner Plead Guilty and Was Lodged in Jail.

One of the most dastardly crimes that has ever been perpetrated in this county was committed at Millerton on Monday evening about 6 o'clock. Louise, the little four-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Garrison, of that place, was criminally assaulted by George R. Corey, a farm laborer, of Big Flats, N. Y., who had been working for Lyman Brewer, just over the line in Bradford county.

Constable W. E. Sedinger, of Jackson, brought Corey to the county jail on Tuesday noon and from the officer he learned the following shocking details:

The little girl and her brother, aged about six years, were fishing along the banks of a small creek that runs through Millerton when Corey approached the children with a bag of candy which he had purchased at Jesse Miller's store. He sent the boy a short distance away to bring some fish which the children had caught and left on the bank of the stream. While the boy was away Corey induced the little girl to follow him into the woods where he committed the assault.

Mrs. Garrison was somewhat worried about the children's absence from the house and went to call them. The boy answered the call and when asked where his sister was stated that she had gone into the woods with a strange man. Corey heard Mrs. Garrison calling for her daughter and ran into the woods, leaving the girl unconscious.

Two older brothers started in search of their little sister and soon found her in a clump of bushes, still unconscious. She was carefully removed to her home and a physician summoned. Upon examination the body of the little one was found to be horribly mutilated, and while at last accounts she was regarded in a critical condition hopes are entertained for her recovery.

The boy could not tell who the man was who had enticed the girl away but the bag of candy was found and when it was taken to Mr. Miller's store, Mr. Miller recognized the candy he had sold to Corey.

A warrant was issued and placed in the hands of Constable Sedinger. About 11 o'clock the officer found the brute in bed at the home of Henry Updyke, of Wells township. He was taken to the home of the Constable for the night and on Tuesday morning at 8:30 he was given a hearing before Justice Dell Wilson. He pleaded guilty to the charge of rape and was committed to the county jail.

Constable Sedinger said that but few people in Millerton were aware of the dastardly nature of the crime which had been committed in their midst until after the prisoner had been arrested. Corey at first protested his innocence but later, when he admitted the crime before the Justice, there were dire threats of vengeance. It was fortunate for the prisoner that he was in the hands of the law or he might have been harshly dealt with.

Corey gives his age as 21, but looks much younger.

A BOLD ROBBERY.

Thieves Enter Warehouse in Glare of Electric Light and Take a Lot of Flour.

Last Sunday night thieves broke into the warehouse of J. L. Robb near the glass factory and took ten or twelve barrels of flour in sacks. The thieves gained entrance to the building by cutting a hole in the door and opening it from the inside. The lock bore evidence of having been tampered with, but they were unable to force it. Prints of horses' hoofs and tracks of a wagon were plainly visible where the flour was loaded, but no further clues were discovered.

It was a very bold robbery, when it is taken into consideration that the night watchman at the glass factory in making his rounds is supposed to go within ten or fifteen feet of the warehouse and that the robbery was committed in the glare of an arc light only a few feet distant from the building.

It is pretty evident that the thieves were somewhat familiar with the premises and surroundings. Mr. Robb has offered a reward of $50 for the arrest and conviction of the guilty parties.

Caught in a Cyclone.

Relatives in this borough received a letter a few days ago from Mrs. William Hughes, of Indiana Harbor, a suburb of Chicago, better known here as Miss Nellie Richards, in which she stated that a cyclone recently visited their home with disastrous results. While she was washing her supper dishes instantly every window was broken out. The roof was blown away, pictures came tumbling from the walls and every article of furniture was broken beyond repair. Fortunately her husband was with her and neither of them was injured, although many of their neighbors were killed or seriously wounded.

Jennings Rounded 'Em Up.

Through the efforts of Postoffice Inspector Charles E. Jennings, a Wellsboro boy, the leader and two accomplices of a gang of postoffice safe blowers, who have operated in New England States for two years, have been arrested.

Mr. Jennings has been highly complimented by the department, as this case had been in the hands of the Pinkerton force as well as the postal authorities.

THE MINSTRELS.

The Twentieth Century Boys Give a First-Class Performance.

The large audience at the Auditorium last Friday evening was given an agreeable surprise, the Twentieth Century Minstrels presenting a clean, up-to-date performance. Taken as a whole the show was far beyond the expectations of those who witnessed it and it was a credit to all who took part.

The stage setting in the first part was very pretty, for which Stage Manager W. R. Etner is entitled to much credit, having constructed the electric arch and arranged the setting generally. The end men, the only black faces in the circle, were as follows; Bones, James Kimball, Albert Reitman and Harry Moran; Tambos, Lewis Piper, Ennis Jackson and George Duriff, with M. T. Myers, Sr., as interlocutor.

The solos by Messrs. Wallace McClintock, Lewis Piper, J. C. Briggs, Robert Cunningham, James Kimball and John Crosetto were all nicely rendered, the absence of stage fright being especially noticeable, and were received with well deserved applause. The chorus work was also good. Each of the soloists was presented with beautiful flowers by their fair admirers.

Besides those mentioned the chorus included the following: J. H. Thompson, Fred Forsythe, Keats Owlett, Lewis Herrington, Horace Rees, Ralph Derby, George Hitchcock, Cecil Roberts, Harry Padgett, Jesse Sticklin and George Mather. All were attired in 18th century costumes and wigs and presented a very striking appearance.

James Kimball was the premier comedian and demonstrated that he is possessed of much natural talent as a burnt cork artist. "Dummy," as he is familiarly known by his associates, is perfectly at home on the stage and puts a whole lot of ginger into his work. His coon song, "Any Rags," and his monologue in the olio brought down the house.

Messrs. J. A. Briggs and E. A. Jackson presented a very unique musical act, producing sweet music from various instruments, as well as flower pots, tin dishes, electric bells, a "sweet potato," etc. It was a very clever act.

The singing by the Hunter's Quartette and the Darktown Choir was good. The Dutch sketch team, Messrs. Albert Reitman and Lewis Piper, came in for their share of applause. Their make-up was good, their stuff was new and their dialect and gestures were in true professional style. They were both very funny.

The performance closed in a very fitting manner with an old fashioned plantation scence, in which the entire company took part in the songs and dances.

The parade at noon was witnessed by a large crowd on Main street and proved to be a good attraction for the excellent minstrel show which followed in the evening.

TALK OF PAVING MAIN STREET.

An Estimate of the Probable Cost to Be Made—Other Business.

Burgess Bailey, Councilmen Kelsey, Hyer, Rogers and Bodine were present at the regular meeting of the Borough Council last Monday evening.

In the absence of President Dartt, Mr. Kelsey acted as chairman.

The M. E. church was granted the privilege of using part of Queen street for piling lumber and other material during the rebuilding of the church.

The crosswalk between the Coles House and the Tioga Savings & Trust Company was ordered put in as soon as practicable.

A very lengthy discussion, looking to the improvement of the condition of Main street, was indulged in and several practical suggestions and theories were advanced in this direction. The Clerk was finally instructed to write for estimates for paving Main street from the residence of F. W. Graves to the M. E. church corner with vitrified brick.

The Clerk reported that the books had been balanced and that the financial statement had been prepared by the Auditors.

The question of building a sewer on Berwart street to carry off the surface water was brought up. Referred to the committee of the Second ward for investigation and report.

Street Commissioner Downer was directed to serve the usual sidewalk notices on all property owners whose walks are out of repair, after which the Council adjourned for two weeks.

Delmar Farmer Dropped Dead.

John Hatherill, a well-known farmer of Delmar, droped dead at his home last Friday evening, of heart disease. He was sitting by the stove reading a paper when he was suddenly stricken and fell on the floor dead.

Mr. Hatherill was born in England and was 77 years of age. He came to this country in 1853 and was employed as a miner at Fall Brook for many years. Later he moved to Delmar, where he had since lived. He is survived by two sons and three daughters, besides 35 grandchildren and seven great grandchildren. Funeral services were held at the house on Monday morning at 10 o'clock, Rev. Ira Wilkins, of Osceola, officiating.

Death of James Knox.

James Knox, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Menzo Knox, of Academy Corners, died last Saturday afternoon after four weeks illness, of typhoid fever. He had been attending a business college in Elmira the past winter and while there contracted the disease which caused his death.

Mr. Knox was 21 years of age and was a very promising young man, well liked and highly regarded by all who knew him. He was the grandson of James Knox, the first male white child born in the Cowanesque valley. The funeral was held on Tuesday afternoon, the services being conducted by the Knoxville Lodge of Odd Fellows, of which the deceased was a member.

ROADS ARE TO MERGE

The P., B. & E. and Binghamton & Southern Will Consolidate.

ROAD TO ANSONIA A SURE GO

So Says President Sawyer in An Interview—Rumors That the Proposed Road is a Part of the Gould System to the Sea Coast—Engineers Begin Work.

The Binghamton *Herald* of last Friday printed the following interesting news concerning the proposed railroad from Binghamton to Ansonia:

"President F. A. Sawyer, of the Pittsburg, Binghamton and Eastern railroad, was in the city to-day, from New York, and made arrangements for a consolidation meeting for the Binghamton and Southern (so-called in New York State) and the Pittsburg, Binghamton and Eastern, which will be held in this city next month.

"The Binghamton and Southern road in question, is not the one of that name with which A. K. Harvey and R. W. Meeker of this city are connected, but is the New York end of the Pittsburg, Binghamton and Eastern. The road being in two sections in the States of New York and Pennsylvania, must be consolidated under one head of effective work.

"President Sawyer had but little to say for publication concerning the road. He gave renewed assurances that the road will be built, saying emphatically, 'This road is surely a go.'

"He said that the estimates have been compiled of the cost of the road, but concerning the financial condition of the company he said it was not best to make any statement whatever for publication.

"He says that the long-expected party of contractors, who are to inspect the line, as heretofore announced by State Senator George E. Green, are surely coming, but that difficulty is being experienced in securing a date on which all of them can be got together and the party can come over the line.

"Mr. Sawyer called on the firm of Roberts, Tuthill & Rogers, the Binghamton attorneys for the company, and signed papers to be used for the calling of the consolidation meeting."

The Binghamton & Southern railroad mentioned above is the New York State extension of the Pittsburg, Binghamton and Eastern, which will have its western terminus at Ansonia, with prospects of an early link to connect with a road already built to Pittsburg. There have been rumors that the proposed road is a part of the Gould system to the seacoast.

A dispatch says that a corps of engineers is expected to start this week from Binghamton to go over the projected line as far as the State border.

Sparks From the Rail.

The Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad Company have contracted for 50,000,000 tons of coal at DuBois, three-fifths to go to New England, via Galeton and Addison, and the remainder to Buffalo.

The New York Central has posted rules in its stations in reference to precautions to prevent fire, which prohibit smoking by employes in all buildings owned by the company. Fire squads, *including baggagemen and section men*, have been formed at the important stations.

The Wellsville *Reporter* publishes a new map of the B. & S. railroad as now projected, to be completed this season. It extends in almost a straight line from Ansonia, on the New York Central, northwesterly to Buffalo, and from Addison, southwesterly to Sykesville, near Punxsutawney.

Officials of the Buffalo & Susquehanna railroad are expecting to have trains operating into DuBois over the new line from Sinnemahoning about July 1st. About 30 miles of track remains to be laid between Sinnemahoning and DuBois, but this will be in readiness in ample time. This will place the Goodyear interest railroad much nearer Pittsburg.

Last Friday afternoon as the passenger train from Addison on the B. & S. railroad was going into the yards at Galeton the trucks under the tender jumped the track and bounded over the ties for some distance before the train was brought to a stop. The train was loaded with passengers and was running at a high rate of speed. It was a very narrow escape from what might have proved a very serious accident. The fact that the coupling between the engine and the tank held secure only saved the train of human freight from destruction.

"LeRoy Plows Turn the Earth."

Horses and men grow fat, their labor is pleasant and easy, and the results of the labor are highly satisfactory, all because the farmer profited by the experience of his well satisfied neighbors and purchased a "LeRoy Plow." The draft is just right. The turn of the moldboard is found only on the "LeRoy" and is just right. If the "LeRoy Plows" are not all right they will not cost you a cent. Sold by GIFFORD & RAISH.
Wellsboro, Pa.

IT IS A MATTER OF HEALTH

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

Death of John L. Cummings.

John L. Cummings, former Postmaster at Mansfield, died at his home in that place on Sunday morning after a short illness, of kidney trouble. He was 41 years of age and unmarried.

Mr. Cummings had been feeling as well as usual until Thursday, when he was attacked by kidney disease which quickly proved fatal. His father and two sisters survive him.

Mr. Cummings served as Postmaster at Mansfield during Cleveland's last administration and later engaged in business as a private banker. For some time past he had conducted a grocery and bakery. In speaking of the deceased a correspondent says: "His habits were always exemplary and his life that of the christian who believes in the doctrine, 'love your neighbor as yourself.'"

Wedding in Delmar.

A pretty wedding occurred yesterday afternoon at 1:30 at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Frank E. Field, in Delmar, the principals being Tracey E. Campbell, of Stony Fork, and Miss Iva L. Avery, of Knoxville. Rev. Joseph Dennis performed the ceremony, which was witnessed by a large number of relatives and friends of the contracting parties, many being present from neighboring towns.

A sumptuous wedding dinner was served, after which Mr. and Mrs. Campbell left on the 4:50 train for a visit with relatives at Hornellsville and other places in New York State.

The bride is a daughter of DeRuyter Avery, of East Chatham, and the groom is a son of Edward Campbell of Stony Fork.

SIG SAUTELLE'S RAILROAD SHOWS.—The claim that man and monkey are closely allied cannot be doubted after a visit to Sig Sautelle's Nine Consolidated Railroad Shows, which will visit Galeton, Tuesday, May 10th, for two performances. Among the features presented by this vast amusement enterprise is "Kruger," a highly accomplished orang-outang that one of Mr. Sautelle's special agents captured in the wilds of South Africa during 1899. But six years old, "Kruger" performs a series of feats which are phenomenal to say the least.

World's Fair Rates.

World's Fair rates to St. Louis, Mo., offered via Erie—Big Four Route from Corning, N. Y., are as follows: Season tickets, $32.80; 60 day tickets, $27.35; 15 day tickets, $22.50. Futher information as to Pullman accommodations, train services, etc., given by Erie Agents or H. E. Huntington, D. P. A., Elmira.

Visiting Excursion

To New York via Erie R. R., Wednesday, May 11th. For berth reservations and other information, see Erie agents or write H. E. Huntington, D. P. A., Elmira, N. Y.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

—The GAZETTE and *Tribune Farmer* both one year for $1.50.

MARRIED.

WETMORE—WALKER.—At Corning, N. Y., April 25, 1904, by Rev. A. Burr Streight, Mr. Lyman P. Wetmore, of Corning, and Miss Anna Pearl Walker, of Mansfield, Pa.

DIED.

GOLDMYER.—At Mansfield, Pa., April 16, 1904, Mr. Lewis Goldmyer, aged 82 years.

REEP.—At Mansfield, Pa., April 14, 1904, Mr. Valentine Reep, aged 72 years.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES

ESTABLISHED 1864.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF WELLSBORO, PA.

W. D. VAN HORN, President. W. W. MILLER, Vice-Pres't and Cashier.

CAPITAL, $125,000
SURPLUS, 250,000
UNDIVIDED PROFITS, 7,500

WE INVITE YOUR DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

THREE PER CENT. INTEREST ON TIME DEPOSITS

BANKING BY MAIL.

POULTRY AND BEES

A HEMP BEE BRUSH.

Discovered in California by an Eastern Man and Considered the Acme of Perfection.

While spending the past season in California with several large and experienced bee-keepers I was taught several valuable lessons. One was the making of a bee-brush that is, in my opinion, the acme of perfection. Take 20 inches of one-inch hemp rope; double together,

AN IDEAL BEE-BRUSH.

and bind with stray threads of hemp or foundation-wire to the length of four inches, for a handle; then fray out the ends of your rope and soak it half an hour in water, and you have a brush that will neither disable a bee nor mar in the least the cappings. When dirty, or daubed with honey, you can wash and wring dry, like any cloth. I have used both whisk and hemp brushes in the management of 500 colonies of bees, and I would not use any other but the home-made article. By the pressure of your thumb you can regulate the width of your brush so as to cover a Langstroth frame at one stroke. You can credit Mr. C. I. Graham, of California, with the above method, for he is the gentleman who taught me.—George Herrick, in Bee Gleanings.

PRODUCTION OF EGGS.

Interesting Experiment to Compare the Value of Different Grains for the Purpose Named.

Some interesting results have been obtained by the technical instruction committee of the Cornwall common council, of England, in an experiment to compare the value of different grains for egg production. Thirty pullets were selected and divided into six pens of five birds each. The nature of the food given to each pen of five pullets and the number of eggs laid is shown in the statement below:

Food.	No. eggs laid in 12 months.
Half maize and half oats	732
Wheat	723
Maize	645
Two-thirds oats and one-third maize	633
Oats	546
Barley	447

The inferiority of oats as a whole ration or even when constituting the major part of it is very marked in these result. Wheat gave much the best results of any single food, while, with the chicken as with all other stock, a mixture of grains gives larger yields than any one single grain. We think very likely the failure to make a better showing on oats alone was due to the fact that the hull makes this such a bulky feed that the hens could not secure sufficient nutriment to make a large egg yield possible.

WITH THE BEEKEEPERS.

Strong colonies protect themselves against robbers and bee-moths.

In rendering beeswax, use a tin, brass or copper vessel. An iron one will darken it.

In making candy to feed bees be careful not to burn it. Burnt candy will kill them.

In France, according to government figures, for the ten years ending with 1901, the average number of colonies was 1,608,412; honey per colony 10 pounds, 11 ounces; wax per colony three pounds.

Rainwater is the right thing to use in melting wax. Well water, especially that where yellow clay or red sand abounds in the soil, contains iron, and this browns the wax, no matter how carefully the melting be done.

Dr C. C. Miller says in Gleanings that heretofore the largest yield he ever got from one colony was 192 sections, but last year he got 300 sections from one colony, with a number of other colonies yielding nearly as well. He credits these large yields to the selection of the best stores to breed from, and to the phenomenal flow of white clover, which the bees stored until nearly mid-October.

Feed and Color of Meat.

The appearance of the feed on the color and appearance of poultry meat is of sufficient importance to require careful attention. If the market demands a noticeably white meat and skin in its dressed poultry, the cheapest and surest way to attain this is to use much skim-milk in the diet. The grain ration should be mixed with it, and the drinking vessels constantly [illegible] with a fresh supply. It will require extra good care to keep the fowls healthy on this diet, however. If a yellowish tinge is desired, it may be obtained by feeding a grain ration to which ten per cent. of animal meat has been added, and the whole mixed with water. A grain mixture wet with whey will also give good results.—Prairie Farmer.

Would Be a Swift Traveler.

If a man could use his legs proportionately as fast as an ant he would travel somewhere about 300 miles an hour.

Reindeer in Finland.

In Finland reindeer are worth only about $7.50 a head. One of these animals [illegible] easily covers [illegible] miles in a day.

Colombian Railways.

Colombia has little more than 300 miles of railway, and not a mile of road has been built in [illegible] years.

RACING WITH PROA BOATS.

Fragile Craft That Can Sail Faster Than Many Made for Racing.

The most interesting feature of the yacht club at Biscayne bay, Fla., is the number of proas owned by the members; in no other section is the building of them carried on and their use encouraged and practiced, says the Illustrated News. Until within the last few years, these fragile craft did not come practically before yachtsmen. It was in countries where trade winds prevail that they were built and sailed, and we are told by Folkard and others that they have been in use in the Ladrones and South Sea islands for several thousands of years.

When we see one of these dainty craft, 24 feet long and only two feet wide, with an outrigger looking all the world over like a "straddle bug," as it rushes through the water enveloped in mist at the rate of 20 miles an hour, the two men on board, one at the helm (an oar) and the other sliding up and down ("hiking" as they call it) on the delicate outrigger as human ballast, every time the wind freshens or falls, the crew seems to be amphibious, for, if the "hiker" chances to miss stays, as it were, by failing to move quickly enough to preserve the equilibrium of the craft, over she goes, and the men, particularly if air tanks exist at the interchangeable stem and stern, as they do on all modern-built proas, topple into the sea, and, holding on respectively fore and aft, "unhitch" the lug sail, set the light boat "on its feet," bail her out, slide aboard over the sharp ends, and away she goes like greased lightning through the enveloping mist.

The proa is the reverse in model of any pleasure craft in the country; the hull is not symmetrical, the sides being unequal and of different form. The leeward side is flat from stem to stern, and acts as a leeboard or centerboard, while the windward is rounded, as in other boats. The outrigger, usually about ten feet long, has attached at its outer end a miniature boat, a dainty replica, six feet in length, of the parent craft. When the proa is sailing on an even keel it is not an impediment to speed, and when on the wind it is sometimes tilted upward to an angle of 45 degrees, but a movement outward of a foot or more of the "hiker" causes it to reach the water, throwing upward and around dainty specks of foam, which, blended with those dashed from the bow of the fast-sailing proa, produces a mist that enfolds both crafts sometimes, so dense as to render them invisible.

UTOPIAN COMMUNITIES.

Wherein Poverty and Dishonesty Are Unknown and Peace Perpetually Prevails.

Denmark claims that there is not a single person in her domain who cannot read and write. On the northern coast of New Guinea, the island of Kutaba, surrounded by a wall of coral 300 feet high on one side and from 50 to 100 feet on the other, maintains 13 villages of natives, to whom war, crime and poverty have been unknown since the beginning of their traditions, says Golden Penny. The most peaceful and comfortable community in Europe is the commune of the Canton Vaud, in Switzerland. Nearly everyone is well off, and there are no paupers.

Finland is a realm whose inhabitants are remarkable for their inviolate integrity. There are no banks and no safe deposits, for no such security is essential. You may leave your luggage anywhere for any length of time and be quite sure of finding it untouched on your return, and your purse full of money would be just as secure under similar circumstances. The Finns place their money and valuables in holes in the ground, and cover them with a big leaf. Such treasure is sacredly respected by all who pass it, but in the rare event of a man wishing to borrow of his neighbor during his absence he will take only the smallest sum he requires and place a message in the hole telling of his urgent need, promising to repay the amount on a specified daate. And he will invariably keep his word, for the Finn is invincible in his independence.

Agneta Park, near Delft, in Holland, is another Utopian example. A tract of ten acres has upon it 160 houses, each with its little garden and with certain common buildings and common grounds. The houses are occupied by the employes of a great distilling company, who form a corporation which owns the park. Each member owns shares in the corporation and pays rent for his house. The surplus, after all expenses have been paid, comes back to him in dividends. If he wishes to go away, or if he dies, his shares are bought up by the corporation and sold to the man who takes his place.

History Spoils Good Story.

In Cheshire, England, there are legends of a prophet, one Robert Nixon, who is supposed to have lived in the days of King James I. His fame spread and the king sent for him, according to the story. Nixon was greatly distressed; he wept and mourned, saying that if he went to London he should be starved. When he arrived at court the king, having hidden a ring, asked him to find it. Nixon replied: "He who hideth, can find." This greatly struck the monarch, who ordered him to be kept in the kitchen, so that there might be no fear of his being starved. Nixon had a great appetite—he could manage a leg of mutton at a sitting—and he became such a nuisance that one day the cooks locked him in a closet. Here he was forgotten and his prophecy came true; he was starved to death. The closet is shown in Hampton court; but, unfortunately for the veracity of the tale, that portion of the building was not built till the reign of King William III.

Ostrich Farming in Europe.

The ostrich is being acclimatized in southern Europe by M. Octave Justice, whose 80 specimens from South Africa are thriving on a farm near Nice.

Spread of the Trust Germ.

[illegible] the example of other countries [illegible] have been formed in Sweden, especially in timber, matches and mining.

WOMEN TEACH WAR.

SONS OF JAPAN LEARN ANCIENT TRADITIONS FROM MOTHERS.

There Is Sturdy Material in the Gentle Appearing Little Women of the Mikado's Empire.

The war spirit in Japan is not, as one might suppose, a virtue handed down from sire to son, with severe teaching. It is from the gentle, submissive mother—who from his cradle reverences her son as her lord—that the pugnacity of the islanders is derived.

So Jules Bois, who has dwelt long in that country, writes in an article just published here, says a Paris special to the Chicago Inter Ocean.

He describes the women of Japan as far from the fragile, the doll-like creatures pictured by Pierre Loti. There is stern stuff in their make-up.

In every household the mother makes a cult of the historic worthies and heroes of the race.

She goes through a daily ceremony in the presence of her children, from which they learn the names and deeds of the great in their country's chivalry. She extols the glories of war, and impresses upon them the shame that it would be to live if the slayers of their father lived.

The wife has great authority in the household, and all her seeming subjection is largely a matter of manners. She shares the councils of her husband, and influences his career to greater extent than do the wives of the western land.

The empress of Japan is the best of illustrators of this. Haruko (poetically named the "Empress Spring") is a daughter of the noble house of Ichigo, one of the fine families of great Kuge, or court personages, from which a mikado may choose his consort. Until her eighteenth year, when she was chosen by her sovereign, she was brought up in the strictest seclusion in the old capital, Kioto, and received the customary education of a daughter of a princely Daimio.

Great pains were taken to teach her literature, to develop her artistic taste, and to school her in the writing of graceful, if inane verse.

She is 54 years old, a year older than her husband. Having no children of her own, she is content to see the son of a megaki, or concubine, reared as the heir to the throne, and to recognize him as her future lord if she survives her husband.

Monogamy is now the rule in Japan, and the next mikado will probably be the last of left-handed birth to reign. The present emperor is likewise a megaki's son.

"Empress Spring" has been truly a helpmeet and an inspiration to her husband.

She caused the first Japanese girls to be sent to America, in 1871, to acquire the western learning. She suggested the founding of the National normal school, and patronized the establishment of the Japanese Red Cross society. She gives money, time and care to charitable works, visibly the hospitals, especially that for women and children, in Tokio, where she distributes toys and luxuries.

She has no companion in the seclusion of her own apartments in the palace of Takugawa. Here she wears the national costume, in warm-colored silks. Her apartments are simple, in the style of old Japan, with beautiful lacquered furniture. The floor is covered with spotless white matting, on which she sits or squats. Her rooms open into those of the emperor.

The state apartments are furnished in European style. The palace, built in 1889, is in the old native style of architecture, but is equipped with the "modern improvements" familiar to the west—water, electric lights and heating apparatus.

The ladies of the court live in a separate building, from which a covered gallery leads to the gallery. Japanese etiquette is so complicated that these ladies spend seven years' apprenticeship to learn their duties. Each has her own apartment and even her own cook.

The woman of present-day Japan lives under far more liberal laws than her mother did. There is now a law for divorce by mutual consent. Women lecturers are not unknown. Children of both sexes are educated together in the primary schools, a thing that horrifies conservative grandmothers. There are women lawyers in Tokio, and, although their entrance into the medical profession is frowned upon, that prejudice will give way in time.

Not only have many Japanese women adopted the European costume, but some even wear trousers.

RUSSIA WANTS SUBMARINES

Holland Company of New York Receives Contract for Ten Vessels—Five to Be Built There.

Russia has just given a rush order for ten submarine boats to the Holland Torpedo Boat company, of New York city.

The contract specifies that the vessels must be delivered by the builders at whatever port Russia designates. If delivered within eight months the builders get a bonus of $75,000 on each boat.

Five of the submarines are to be built in this country and five by the Vickers-Maxim company in England. The Holland company has a financial interest in the Vickers-Maxim company.

The fear that the Holland company has in regard to the contract relates to the question of delivery. It is realized that Japan will do whatever it can to capture or destroy the vessels when they are completed or afloat. The vessel carrying the submarine would, of course, be subject to seizure by a Japanese warship.

The whole five which are to be built in this country could be stored in the hold of a big ocean steamship without putting her many inches deeper in the water.

If these boats are completed in time to take part in the naval struggle, it will be the first test of their efficiency in actual warfare.

Not Pleasant.

His Girl—Didn't you and papa come to terms?

He—Oh, yes; we—he—came to terms, but they were so warm I didn't wait to listen to them.—Philadelphia Ledger.

RELAXATION IN HOBBIES.

Relief from the Monotony of Routine and a Cessation of the Constant Strain.

Arctic explorers tell of the dreadful persecution of the six months' polar day, and of the terrible depression produced by perpetual darkness in the six months of night. But hardly less depressing is perpetual work, work, work, day after day in the same shop or office, at the same unchanging task, in the same mill-horse round, says the Boston Herald.

A hobby, to which a man springs the moment the pressure of his customary work is removed, draws him out of his rut. It breaks up the stagnation and monotony of his life and vivifies the faculties which have become blunt and dull. It emancipates a student from the books over which he has pored too long, a merchant or a stock broker from the click of the telegraph and the bondage of the daybook and the ledger, a clergyman from his musty theology and a lawyer from his wearisome precedents, obiter dictums and fi fas. Last, not least, it delivers a jaded and fretted housewife from the round of petty, monotonous domestic cares which tyrannize over her daily life, and out of the toiler reproduces and recreates the woman, says Success.

Not the smallest merit of a hobby is that it liberates its rider. It delivers him from narrowness and one-sidedness—that tendency to judge everything from a single standpoint which is so often the curse of the toiler in one groove. It has been said that there is not an artisan in the country who, if he but had a hobby—a pet vocation—would not be a more contented man, less a victim of acridity and less disposed to believe in the wrongs of inequality of condition.

In nothing are men's differences and idiosyncracies more vividly seen than in their hobbies. Of the odd tastes of collectors, especially, there is no end. A century or two ago there was a mania for collecting old hats, caps and boots—of which last there was a famous collection at Hotel Cluny at Paris, showing all the changes in the cobbler's art since the flood—also shoes, slippers, garters, wigs, snuff boxes, pipes, walking sticks, brushes, gloves, watches, clocks and even ropes with which men had been hanged. In our day there is a rage for old china, armor, brasses and bronzes, bric-a-brac, cameos, pictures, furniture, books, postage stamps, butterflies and bugs.

One of the pleasantest but one of the most expensive hobbies is that of the picture collector. A charming hobby for a man with money is that of a rose fancier. The favorite diversions of the greatest number of persons are probably autograph hunting and collecting rare books. Few men ever experience a keener delight than that of a bibliomaniac when, after mousing for days and even weeks, about old book stalls, he comes suddenly upon a rare old volume for which he has been long searching and which, thanks to the ignorance of the owner, he bears triumphantly home for a few silver coins.

One of the best of all hobbies for one who has the requisite natural gifts is music, because it has the charm of perpetual variety and its delights are inexhaustible. Gardening is another varied diversion which is healthful as well as pleasant. Sketching and natural history have similar attractions.

The best hobbies are intellectual ones—science, art and literature. They not only delight and recreate their devotees, but are also preservative against selfishness, vulgarity and worldliness. They have, however, one disadvantage—that they are apt to be ridden too hard, and thus, instead of refreshing and invigorating, to send a man back to his work fatigued and depressed.

Such was the case with that English glutton of work, Sir George C. Lewis, who, when chancellor of the exchequer, home secretary and secretary of war, devoted himself in the intervals of his official labors to the study of history, politics, philology, anthropology and antiquarianism, and to the copying of Greek manuscripts in the British museum. The result was that he died at the age of 57 when, if he had had fewer hobbies and ridden them less hard, he might probably have lived to four score or longer.

"Blessed is the man that has a hobby," says Lord Brougham, who kept a whole stableful, and I agree with him, but I also agree with Bulwer that it will not do to have more than one at a time. "One hobby leads you out of extravagance. A team of hobbies you cannot drive till you are rich enough to find corn for them all."

Washing Blankets.

Put two large tablespoonfuls of borax and a pint bowl of soft soap into a tubful of cold water. When dissolved, put in a pair of blankets and let them remain through the night; next day rub and drain them, rinse thoroughly in two waters and hang them out to dry. Do not wring them.

Men of Oak

Timbers of oak keep the old homestead standing through the years. It pays to use the right stuff.

"Men of oak" are men in rugged health, men whose bodies are made of the soundest materials.

Childhood is the time to lay the foundation for a sturdy constitution that will last for years. Scott's Emulsion is the right stuff.

Scott's Emulsion stimulates the growing powers of children, helps them build a firm foundation for a sturdy constitution.

Send for free sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 409-415 Pearl Street, New York. 50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

AMERICANS IN THE LEAD.

Their Business Interests in Corea Are Larger Than Those of Any Other Nation.

J. Sloat Fassett, of Elmira, N. Y., who is interested in electric roads in Corea, tells of the country in the Review of Reviews. He says that Americans, so far as business enterprises and the money invested in them are concerned, have larger interests in Corea than all the other nations combined. Americans constructed and sold to the Japanese the Chemulpo-Seoul railroad. Americans constructed for the Corean government (and have not yet been entirely paid for the same) the electric railway in the city of Seoul itself, and some 18 or 20 miles of suburban roads. Americans have also constructed lighting plants for the city of Seoul, and are investing in the development of a water system for the capital. Americans import into Corea immense quantities of kerosene oil, of canned goods and of cotton cloth. Americans own, in association with English and French capitalists, the largest single enterprise in Corea and one of the largest in Asia—a mining concession in the northern part of Corea. American missionaries, also, are doing a magnificent work in Corea. So that American interest is not alone the interest which attaches to exciting and important events, but is based upon the actual conditions of existing trade and property in Corea, as well as upon the future possibilities of the entire Asiatic commerce.

From Corea's southern coasts the islands of Tsushima are visible, and from Tsushima the coasts of Japan are visible. Roughly speaking, Corea is from north to south 600 miles long and from east to west it has an average width of 135 miles. It contains 82,000 square miles, or almost exactly the area of our state of Kansas, being nearly twice as large as the state of New York and one-third larger than all of New England. The population is estimated as low as 8,000,000 and as high as 16,000,000. Inasmuch as no scientific census is ever taken and inasmuch as the taxation depends very largely upon the number of people in any given district, it is to the interests of the authorities to whom the taxes are farmed out to suppress as far as convenient the precise number of people in their districts; hence the population of Corea must be determined largely by guess. It is probable that 10,000,000 is about the proper number.

The parallels of latitude that would pass through the cities of San Francisco, Chicago, New York, Lisbon, Rome, Constantinople and Pekin would pass through the peninsula of Corea. The capital, Seoul, a city of a little over 100,000 inhabitants, is located in about the geographical center of the country and almost exactly west or east of New York. Corea was long known and is yet known to its inhabitants as Chosen and is fancifully called by them "the land of the morning quietness" or "the land of the morning calm." Until very recently it was also known as "the hermit kingdom," because of the seclusion with which its inhabitants had managed to surrounded themselves until the latter half of the nineteenth century. In 1897 the name was changed from Chosen to Daihan, or Taihan.

LIVING FROM TOWN LOT.

Receipts from Three-Quarters of an Acre in Western Town Made Enough.

In a small western town some years ago there lived a man who thought that horticulture could be made profitable on a small amount of ground, says the World's Work. This man's capital was limited. The total area of land at his disposal was a little less than one acre. He had energy and ambition and a desire to make his efforts successful. The man selected as his two main crops strawberries and celery. One-fourth of an acre was devoted to strawberries, one-fourth of an acre to celery and one fourth of an acre to miscellaneous garden vegetables, to be sold in the town. The problem was to handle these crops so as to secure the very highest returns for the outlay involved. No other help than that of the man himself was needed. The soil was ordinary, but was made rich by the application of stable manure.

The man developed a system which involved a shifting of crops each year. This, he gathered from what he could read, was necessary, first, to avoid disease and insects, and, second, to rest the land. Eight thousand strawberry plants were put out on one-quarter of the acre, the plants all being grown in small pots, so that they could be planted in the latter part of June, leaving the ground free up to that time for his miscellaneous vegetable crops.

The strawberries planted in June gave him a full harvest the following May and June, and from these plants the average yield amounted to $500 for his one-quarter of an acre. His celery he planted in the latter part of July on the ground that his strawberries had occupied. This celery was taken off in October, and the ground was, therefore, free the next spring for his vegetable crops. His one-fourth of an acre of celery handled in this way gave him $400 average yield. His miscellaneous vegetables, grown in rotation, such as green peas, green beans, beets, lettuce and crops of this nature, gave him $400 more, making his receipts from his three-quarters of an acre $1,300, of which approximately $400 was expended for fertilizers, necessary help, etc.

Unexplained Mystery.

On the estate of Stora Stenby, on Adelso, an island in Lake Malar, Sweden, there stands an old fir tree stump, which is considered by the natives to be a spirit tree. Small coins and trinkets are found in a hole in the stump and for years no one has been known to find the hole empty. A writer in the Wide World Magazine says he has been there three times and has found a few coins each time. The tree stands far from any dwelling and there is no village on the island. Snow lies deep round the tree all winter and no footmarks are to be seen in it and yet [illegible] finds the coins there, apparently [illegible] an agency. No one on the island offers any explanation of the mystery.

Padded.

Jack—Maud Marvell looks to me as though she padded pretty [illegible].

Jim—You bet she does. Why, she tried to make me believe her father is worth a million, and the old boy is a clerk on a salary.—N. Y. Times.

BEARS ARE GOOD NATURED.

But When Cornered They Are Very Combative and Will Fight to the Last Breath.

The brown or black bear of California is the most cowardly animal that roams the hills. He is a worse thief than the northern wolverine and at the same time better natured than half the farm dogs the hunter chances upon. A pair at play will furnish more amusement than a three-ring circus and run like scared deer if you but show yourself through the brush—in short, the brown bear is the most "amoosin' cuss" of all, if approached properly, says the Los Angeles Times.

But don't be misled into picking a fight with either of our small bears unless you are well armed, for the black or the brown bear—one and the same animal under variations of pelage—will fight ferociously when cornered. You will come upon them, too, in the most unexpected places; not even the willful jacksnipe can beat a brown bear in variability of moods or choice of feeding ground. Traveling in the mountains one is apt to come upon Sir Bruin drinking from a little wayside stream and the very next day, having descended into the foothills, find possibly a pair playing about some poorly guarded sheep camp.

Good-natured as is either of these smaller bears, which weigh from 400 to 500 pounds apiece, it is best to know how to hunt them before attempting it. As with most big game, the best way to hunt them for sport is alone with a reliable rifle and a good knife, though there is seldom occasion for using the latter if the hunter keep cool. If one is hunting for hides or to rid a section of undesirable bear neighbors, a well-trained little dog is probably the best ally. Fox terriers usually are best, as they are quick, resourceful and brave to a degree. A little dog brought up in a good bear country, where he has roamed the hills all his life, has had the best training possible and is a prize to be taken care of.

As has been said, a black or brown bear seldom keeps one address long, but likely most of them just now are down among the oaks, where the fallen acorns afford them an easy living. There are possibly a good many along the willow fringes of the larger water courses, but once let the bear get first sight of you there and he will make off into a tangle of elder scrub, willow underbrush and blackberry vines, in which you and your dogs will last about three minutes.

If a bear could be persuaded to play football he would make the swellest line bucker ever on a gridiron, judging by the way he goes through a tangle of undergrowth; and the way a bear of any species will attend to a dog that dares to follow him alone into such a retreat is certainly scandalous.

NO BUSINESS IN JAPAN.

American Insurance Companies Compelled by New Law to Cease Negotiations.

Following the example of Germany, the Japanese government within the last year issued regulations for the foreign life insurance companies having agencies in Japan that threaten to drive all but the largest concerns away. The emperor of Germany was so exacting in his demands that all the American companies withdrew, after many months of fruitless negotiations, says a recent report.

The Japanese government stopped short of the extreme point of the German contention, but the obligation to deposit a guaranty fund of 100,000 yens ($50,000) before beginning operations, and, in the case of life insurance companies, to deposit a further sum equivalent to the annual reserve set aside by each company, for the benefit and protection of policy-holders, has seemed enormous enough.

The German emperor did not propose to have the Fatherland drained of money to profit the companies depositing and investing it in America and enriching the New York money market, wherefore the mailed fist fell permanently upon those great financial concerns and they left Germany.

The Japanese government observed many things while its hands were tied by the old treaties, and has been slow to reach out for the foreign insurance companies. It will let the alien concerns remain, but they must become virtually Japanese companies and all the guaranty funds and investments are required to be put in Japanese bonds of specified issues.

Having had a free hand all along, and a large and increasing business, the foreign insurance agents strained every nerve since the government order was issued last June to have the terms modified in some way. The officials remaining obdurate, all the companies are preparing to close up their affairs there. Existing policies will be continued and premiums on them collected and settlements made at decease, expiration, etc., but otherwise the American life insurance companies have no future business in Japan.

CENSUS OF WORLD'S JEWS.

Prof. Haman Concludes There Are About 19,000,000 Altogether—1,000,000 in United States.

Prof. Haman, of Switzerland, who recently made a rough census of the Jews of the world, concludes that there are now nearly 11,000,000 in Europe and 8,000,000 outside of Europe. The United States has 1,000,000.

In Europe, Russia has 5,500,000; Austria-Hungary, 1,860,000; Germany, 568,000; Roumania, 300,000; Great Britain, 200,000; Turkey, 120,000; Holland, 91,000; France, 77,000; Italy, 50,000; Bulgaria, 31,000; Switzerland, 12,000; Greece, 6,000; Servia, 5,000; Denmark, 4,000; Sweden, 3,500; Belgium, 3,000; Spain, 2,500. Portugal has only 300 Jewish resi[illegible]

Getting Out of Safe Depth.

Another Russian torpedo boat has sunk, this time in the Mediterranean. The czar oughtn't to allow his ships to go where the water is so deep, says the Sioux City Tribune. It's always dangerous.

Churches in Japan and China.

There are nearly five hundred Christian churches in Japan and over [illegible]

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

PENNSYLVANIA DIV.—FALL BROOK DIST

Condensed Time Table, in effect Nov. 15, 1903

GOING SOUTH.

	Week Days.				Sundays	
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	
Lyons	....	8 05	1 50	6 43	9 05	....
Geneva	....	8 40	2 25	7 15	9 40	....
Dresden	....	9 08	2 54	7 43	10 15	....
Penn Yan ar	....	9 33	3 20	8 23	10 38	....
Penn Yan lv.	....	8 12	2 19	7 07	9 37	....
Himrods	....	9 23	3 09	7 58	10 35	....
Dundee	....	9 32	3 18	8 07	10 47	....
Watkins	....	9 55	3 43	8 30	11 15	....
Corning ar	....	10 43	4 25	9 10	11 59	P. M.
Corning lv.	6 00	10 55	5 23	P. M.		4 25
Lawrenceville	6 27	11 21	5 55			5 55
Elkland	7 38	11 59	6 00			....
Knoxville	6 52	12 20	6 50			....
Westfield	9 41	12 35	7 05			....
Ulysses	11 00	1 10	4 50			....
Tioga	6 41	11 27	6 11			6 11
Stokesdale Jct	7 15	12 13	6 50			6 50
Wellsboro ar	7 25	12 23	7 00			7 00
Wellsboro lv	6 55	11 50	6 30			6 30
Ansonia	7 28	12 30	7 06			7 06
Blackwells	7 58	1 00	7 40			7 40
Slate Run	8 18	1 21	8 02	A. M.		8 02
Jersey Shore	9 15	2 20	9 10	11 45		3 05
Williamsport	9 50	2 55	9 40	12 20		9 40
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.		P. M.
Reading P. & R	2 55	8 26	4 45	6 50	....	4 45
Philadelphia	4 35	10 15	6 50	7 30	....	6 50
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.

GOING NORTH.

	Week Days.				Sundays	
		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	
Williamsport	....	7 20	2 35	6 47	7 20	....
Jersey Shore	....	7 54	3 04	7 19	7 54	....
Slate Run	....	8 43	3 54	7 21	8 48	....
Blackwells	....	9 01	4 12	7 40	9 01	....
Ansonia	....	[illegible]	4 41	8 16	[illegible]	....
Wellsboro ar	....	10 05	5 15	8 55	10 05	....
Wellsboro lv.	....	9 35	4 45	8 25	9 35	....
Stokesdale Jct.	....	9 55	5 05	8 45	9 55	....
Tioga	....	10 18	5 28	9 12	10 18	....
Ulysses	....	8 35	3 50	....	....	....
Westfield	....	9 17	4 32	....	....	....
Knoxville	....	9 32	4 47	....	....	....
Elkland	....	9 50	5 05	....	....	....
Lawrenceville	....	10 35	5 45	9 27	10 34	P. M.
Corning ar	A. M.	11 05	6 [illegible]	9 [illegible]	11 05	
Corning lv.	7 25	[illegible]	6 00	p.m.	a.m.	6 20
Watkins	8 06	11 47	7 05	....	....	7 05
Dundee	8 24	12 08	7 27	....	....	7 30
Himrods	8 33	12 16	7 35	....	....	7 37
Penn Yan ar	9 33	12 58	8 23	....	....	8 23
Penn Yan lv	8 12	11 57	7 07	....	....	7 07
Dresden	8 46	12 31	7 55	....	....	7 55
Geneva	9 20	1 02	8 22	....	....	8 22
Lyons	9 45	1 30	8 50	....	....	8 53
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	....	....	P. M.
Auburn N. Y. C	10 30	2 34	9 45	....	....	9 45
Syracuse	11 05	2 50	11 00	....	....	11 00
Albany	2 30	6 57	2 50	....	....	2 50
New York	6 00	10 00	7 00	....	....	7 00
Rochester	10 50	2 28	9 40	....	....	9 40
Buffalo	12 55	4 15	11 30	....	....	11 30
Niagara Falls	2 45	5 17	12 30	....	....	12 30
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	....	....	A. M.

Connections at Lyons and Geneva with main line and Auburn road trains; at Williamsport with Philadelphia & Reading R. R.

GEO. H. DANIELS, Gen'l. Pass. Agent, New York. W. H. NORTHROP, General Agent, Williamsport, Pa.

J. P. BRADFIELD, Gen'l. Supt., New York.

Popular Scenic Route

BUFFALO AND SUSQUEHANNA.

RAILROAD COMPANY.

Condensed Time Table in Effect June 28, 1903.

STATIONS.	Da. Ex. Sun	Da. Ex. Sun	Da. Ex. Sun	Da. Ex. Sun	Sunday Only.
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Addison Lv	7.15	11.10	5.10	....	5.10
Elkland	8.01	11.41	5.41	....	5.41
Osceola	8.06	11.46	5.46	....	5.46
Knoxville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		5.55
Westfield	8.40	12.11	6.11	....	6.11
Gaines Junc	9.25	12.47	6.47		6.47
Galeton Ar	[illegible]	1.00	7.00	....	7.00
Galeton Lv	[illegible]	P. M.	...	5.00	
Cross Fork Junc	[illegible]		....	5.41	7.40
Wharton	[illegible]			6.24	6.24
Austin	[illegible]		8.05	6.45	8.45
Keat. Summit Ar	[illegible]		8.45	7.10	
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	
Keating Summit Lv	....	12.40	9.10	7.30	....
Austin	6.35	1.05	9.50	8.00	....
Wharton	6.56	1.25	3.10	....	....
Cross Fork Junc	7.39	2.09	4.23	....	....
Galeton Ar	....	....	5.35	....	....
Galeton Lv	8.23	2.58	....	....	....
Gaines Junc	8.36	3.06	....	....	....
Westfield	9.13	3.43	....	....	....
Knoxville	9.26	3.56	....	....	....
Osceola	9.36	4.06	....	....	....
Elkland	9.41	4.11	....	....	....
Addison Ar	10.13	4.43	....	....	....
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	....

STATIONS.	Da. Ex. Sun.	Da. Ex. Sun.
	A. M.	P. M.
Ansonia Lv	9.35	6.20
Manhattan	9.49	6.35
South Gaines	9.53	6.39
Gaines Junc	9.55	8.42
Galeton Ar	10.00	6.55
Galeton Lv	6.30	1.05
Walton	6.47	1.24
Newfield Junc	7.15	1.50
West Bingham	7.30	2.06
Genesee	7.41	2.18
Shongo	7.48	2.24
Wellsville Ar	8.06	2.46
	A. M.	P. M.
	A. M.	P. M.
Wellsville Lv	8.30	3.30
Shongo	8.53	3.47
Genesee	8.58	3.52
West Bingham	9.09	4.01
Newfield Junc	9.27	4.15
Walton	9.51	4.30
Galeton Ar	10.10	4.55
Galeton Lv	8.45	6.25
Gaines Junc	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Gaines	[illegible]	6.40
Manhattan	9.01	6.44
Ansonia Ar	9.15	[illegible]
	A. M.	P. M.

P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	lv.	ar	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
[illegible]	1.00	6.15	Cross Fork		11.50	3.00	[illegible]
2.55	2.00	7.15	Cross Fork Jc.		11.00	2.10	5.45
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	ar.	lv.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

Leaves Wharton for Sinnemahoning daily except Sunday at 8:05 a. m. and 11:40 a. m., arriving at Sinnemahoning at 8:56 a. m. and 1:00 p. m. Returning leaves Sinnemahoning at 9:55 a. m. and 1:40 p. m., arriving at Wharton at 10:53 a. m. and 3:00 p. m.

Connections.

At Keating Summit with P. R. R. (Buffalo Division) for all points north and south.

At Ansonia with the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. (Pa. Division) for all points north and south.

At Newfield Junction with C. & P. A. R. R., Union Station.

At Genesee for points on the New York & Pennsylvania R. R.

At Addison with Erie R. R., Union Station.

At Wellsville with Erie R. R.

At Sinnemahoning with P. R. R.—P. & E. D. W., Union Station.

W. C. PARK, Gen'l Supt., Galeton, Pa. M. J. McMAHON, Div. Pass. Agent, Galeton, Pa.

L. A. GARDNER'S Insurance Agency

WELLSBORO, PA.

Representing the following companies:

Imperial, of London, Hartford, Central, [illegible], Springfield, Citizens, National, of Hartford, Northern Assurance, Fidelity, Casualty.

Fires are inevitable, accidents will happen [illegible]

PATENTS

[illegible]

C. A. SNOW & CO.

[illegible]

MEN IN LOGGING CAMPS.

Subjected to a Mental State Which Renders Them Capable of Any Crime.

Up in the woods along the Canadian border during the long months when deep snow covers the ground and the dense stillness is broken only by the sharp ring of the woodman's ax, the time hangs heavily on the hands of the crews of the logging camps. For miles in all directions there is an unbroken expanse of trees and snow. The great world outside rushes on, but these men know nothing of elections, strikes, disasters and horrors on land and sea until months after they have occurred, says the Boston Transcript.

They are buried in the wilderness and sometimes they go mad or fall ill of melancholia, but for the first part they spend the time when their labors are over in devising some new form of diversion or variations of amusements that have become traditional like that of compelling a new hand to climb a tree, after which they proceed to chop the tree down, permitting the unhappy victim of their sport to make a sudden descent into some convenient snowbank.

If, however, the camp is provided with a "jumper" the men never feel called upon to look further for a means and source of amusement. Now a "jumper" in the woods is about as luckless a specimen of humanity as walks the earth. He is seldom found far away from the woods, because it is in their shade that he first begins his jumping career. To start with, he is simply a man whose nerves are abnormally sensitive. There are many such among the half-breed French-Canadians.

Ordinarily, they would simply be very nervous men, but when such a one is discovered in a logging camp drastic and persistent measures are taken to develop him into a full-fledged "jumper," by which is meant one who has so lost control of his muscles that they will act involuntarily at the command of another.

This result is secured by constant nagging and ceaseless petty annoyances, until the nerves of the victim become completely unstrung, as the saying is, and he is helpless in the hands of his tormentors. The luckless logger straightens up from his work and a stick from some unknown source strikes him in the back. He goes to bed at night and no sooner is he asleep than a shower of boots and shoes beats down upon him. A string is tied to each toe as he dozes in his bunk and one string pulled at a time, until his foot seems to be burning up. He gets no peace by night or day and before many months his nervous system has become completely shattered and the camp has secured its "jumper," the butt of all its jokes and the cause of boundless hilarity.

A fully developed "jumper" is as helpless as a baby in the lands of a strong-willed man. A shout sends him high into the air. A poke in the ribs sends him almost into hysterics. In order to control himself he often resorts to biting his fingers, and I have seen a "jumper" with hands bleeding and raw from constant gnawing. Point a finger at the unfortunate man and he will beat his hands fiercely against a board or a stone wall.

Sometimes a "jumper" acts like a man hypnotized. He will sway from side to side or go in any direction indicated by the motion of a hand. He will even beat another with his fists when commanded, but, being perfectly conscious of what he is doing, although powerless to help himself, will cry out piteously: "I can't help it, don't hit me."

Sometimes a tragedy follows an attempt to have sport with one of these unfortunate individuals. It is related that several choppers, among them a "jumper," were once walking through the woods in single file, their axes over their shoulders, when some thoughtless fellow threw a stick of wood which struck the "jumper." The latter sprang into the air and brought down his keen-edged ax with great force, cleaving the skull of the man walking in front of him. More often it is the "jumper" himself who is injured, for the men of the lumber camps are not inclined to think first before playing their jokes on their afflicted comrade and may cause him to come tumbling down from a pile of logs or even jump into the fire.

It all seems very pitiful, for the life of a "jumper" must be one of utmost misery. He is always an ignorant man, however, and knows of no way to escape the thralldom. Perhaps as a rule his intellect is not very strong to begin with. Probably in nearly all cases his mind becomes affected after a few years. He gets neither sympathy nor help from his fellows, for they cannot understand his weakness, and their sport is nearly always rough. His antics make them laugh and relieve the tedium of a long and lonely winter far away from civilization.

HAS LONG AND SHORT TAIL.

Photographs of Borrelly's Comet Are Secured at the Lick Observatory, Showing Strange Phenomena.

Borrelly's comet, which was discovered at Marseilles on June 21, 1903, has been the object of special observations at Lick observatory by Sebastian Albrecht.

Between June 22 and August 18, 1903, a total of 36 photographs was secured with the Crocker telescope and with the Pickering and Floyd cameras.

Throughout the entire series of photographs two distinct types of tails persist. The principal tail is long and straight in its general direction, and can be traced to the edge of the plate, a distance of ten degrees. It was always directed almost exactly away from the sun.

After leaving the head it widens out, and, in most of the plates, divides into two distinct branches.

The other tail is short and very much curved, and presents practically the same appearance on all the negatives.

Simmons Author.

The man who had sold a poem to Simmons said to him: "You told me to use more force in my work. He said—

"And did you?" asked the experienced writer.

"Yes, when the editor of the Silver Horn told me to take my revised threat and go lick him. Then he took it."—Yonkers Statesman.

Beans in the Cellar.

When beans in the cellar require feeding place a cake of candy over the cluster, resting on the frames. The moisture from the cluster will soften the candy sufficiently. It should be made by kneading pulverized sugar and extracted honey into a stiff dough. This method of feeding can be practiced any time during winter. A cake of candy and honey will answer. J. G. Herman, in Farmers' Home.

Bees need the health and fine appearance honey kept in a cellar gets during winter, and its flavor is best.

THE HAYSTACK MONUMENT

It Marks the Birthplace of American Foreign Mission in a New England Park.

For once in the history of the world a prayer meeting is commemorated by a monument. In Mission park, in Williamston, Mass., stands a shaft which was dedicated on Sunday, July 28, 1867, to the memory of five students of Williams college, who met at the close of one sultry summer day, in the year 1806, to hold a prayer meeting, as was their custom. They were overtaken by a sudden shower of rain and were compelled to seek the friendly shelter afforded them by a neighboring haystack.

The group of young evangelists, who were present at the prayer meeting on that particular occasion, consisted of Samuel J. Mills, James Richards, Francis L. Robbins, Harvey Loomis and Byram Green.

Sheltered from the rain by the haystack, they continued, amid the conflict of the elements, their devotional exercises, and discussed religious topics of deep interest to themselves. During

HAYSTACK MONUMENT.
(Marks Birthplace of American Foreign Missionary Society.)

the storm Mills communicated to his fellows the plan of executing a great life work. It was nothing less than a mission to some heathen land, and the ultimate evangelization of the world.

The result of the prayer meeting was the organization in Bradford in 1810 of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions. From this start grew the great society of the American board of missions, which has distributed millions of dollars. Since its first meeting in 1810 of five persons, its corporate and honorary members have been increased to over 50,000.

Years after the students had formed their great scheme of evangelization, the spot where they held the prayer meeting was marked by a cedar stake. This led to the purchase of Mission park by the alumni of Williams college, and in 1867 to the erection and dedication of what is now known as "Haystack monument." The cedar stake became marble through Hon. Harvey Rice, of Cleveland, who designed, and at his own expense, reared the beautiful prayer meeting site marker.

The Boston Globe says that in its character the monument is not less unique than emblematical. It stands on the identical spot where the haystack stood. Its entire height is 12 feet, its shaft 6½ and base square, its surface polished. It is surmounted with a globe.

On its eastern face, and immediately below the globe, are inscribed these words: "The field is the world." Then follows a similitude of the haystack sculptured in bold relief, and inscribed with the words: "The birthplace of American foreign missions, 1806." And beneath this appear the names of the five young men who held the prayer meeting under the haystack.

JUSTICE JOHN M. HARLAN.

Noted Jurist Who Handed Down Decision in Northern Securities Merger Case.

John Marshall Harlan, who handed down the decision in the Northern Securities case, has been an associate justice of the supreme court of the United States since November 29, 1877. He was born in Boyle county, Kentucky, in 1833, was educated in Center college and Transylvania university, and was a county judge at the age of

JOHN M. HARLAN.
(Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.)

25. From 1861 to 1863 he was colonel of the Tenth Kentucky regiment in the union army, and from the latter year until 1867 was attorney general of the Blue Grass state. He was twice nominated for governor, and in 1872 was favored by the republicans of Kentucky for the vice presidential nomination. Justice Harlan was one of the arbiters in the Behring sea case. He it was who handed down the decision in the famous Nebraska maximum freight rate case.

Feed Beans in the Cellar.

When beans in the cellar require feeding place a cake of candy over the cluster, resting on the frames. The moisture from the cluster will soften the candy sufficiently. It should be made by kneading pulverized sugar and extracted honey into a stiff dough. This method of feeding can be practiced any time during winter. A cake of candy and honey will answer. J. G. Herman, in Farmers' Home.

Bees need the health and fine appearance honey kept in a cellar gets during winter, and its flavor is best.

THE RECORD SUICIDE TOWN

Hoboken, N. J., Leads All the Large Cities in the Proportionate Number of Self-Slayers.

The city that shows the largest percentage of suicides is Hoboken, N. J., states the New York Globe. The population consists largely of Germans. The suicide rate in Hoboken during 1902 was 35.7 for every 100,000 of population, or over twice the rate of the entire country. For the period 1892-1901 and for 1902 the ten cities leading in the percentage of suicides, with their rates, were as follows:

1891-1901.		1902.	
St. Louis	25.7	Hoboken	35.7
Hoboken	24.6	Oakland	28.0
Chicago	23.5	Minneapolis	25.6
Oakland	22.2	Haverhill, Mass.	24.8
New York	21.2	Chicago	23.7
Milwaukee	20.1	St. Louis	23.5
Cincinnati	18.5	Milwaukee	22.9
Newark	17.5	New York	21.0
Brooklyn	16.2	Cincinnati	20.5
Boston	15.9	Newark	20.0

Interesting statistics on the subject of suicides in the United States during the past decade have been gathered by Prof. William Bacon Bailey, of Yale university, in connection with his department of statistics and sociology. The number of cases to which reference has been made is 10,000. Prof. Bailey has classified them as to age, sex, locality and time. The predominant suicidal age is shown to have been between 35 and 40 years. More suicides occurred by married persons than by those not married. Of the 10,000 cases observed 7,781 were males and 2,219 were females.

The observations of Prof. Bailey established the fact that more married men became suicides than did those of the other sex in like condition. More single, widowed and divorced women commit the act of self-destruction than do men in like condition. Shooting is the favorite mode and despondency is the principal cause of suicides, particularly by males. Saturday is the day of fewest suicides. Female suicides prefer Sunday to Monday as the day to put an end to existence. Of the 10,000 cases under observation 3,687 occurred in the 12 hours before noon, to 5,848 in the remaining 12 hours. Beginning with midnight, there is a continuous increase until six p. m. The three hours from six to nine p. m. show a falling off, while from nine o'clock until midnight is the period of greatest frequency.

CIVILIZATION'S ANTIQUITY.

The Art of Glazing Pottery Was Old Centuries Before the Christian Era.

So far as the question of time is concerned it deserves notice that not merely geology, but almost every form of inquiry into the past throws further back the limits usually assigned, says the London Telegraph.

Egypt, for instance, is continually furnishing fresh proofs of the antiquity of civilization. Prof. Flinders Petrie expounded at Owens college, Manchester, England, a few days ago the results of recent explorations at Abydos, in Upper Egypt, from which it appears that the ruins at that one spot tell a continuous story that carries us back to 3600 B. C.

Abydos was the first capital of Egypt and remained for 45 centuries the religious center, the Canterbury of the land, and there the Egyptian exploration fund has unearthed the remains of "ten successive temples, one over the other."

A part of a large glazed pottery vase of Mena, the first king of the first dynasty, about 4700 B. C., showed "that even then they were making glaze on a considerable scale, and also inlaying it with a second color. The ivory carving was astonishingly fine, a figure of a king showing a subtlety and power of expression as good as any work of later ages."

At about 4000 B. C. an ivory statuette of Cheops, the builder of the great pyramid, was found, the only portrait known of him.

Making every possible allowance for the marvelous rapidity of art development, must not many thousands of years have rolled over between the pristine dwellers in the Nile valley and the men who carved ivory statuettes and manufactured glazed work inlaid with second colors.

To Catch the Ladies.

Shoe Dealer—Didn't I tell you to mark those ladies' shoes down one-half?

New Clerk—Yes, sir; I was just looking to see what the original prices were.

"Prices? Who said anything about prices? Mark down the sizes. Make the "sizes" "threes" and so on."—Philadelphia Press.

Can't Stand It.

Constant backache—
Tired all the time.
Nerves on edge.
Distressing Urinary troubles.
Hard to keep up.
With any Kidney ills.

Doan's Kidney Pills

Relieve the aches of a bad back promptly—cure all Kidney and Bladder troubles.

Mr. W. H. Wright, of 906 Chestnut street, Erie, Pa., says: "For years I was not bothered with kidney trouble in a severe form, I felt for some time that my kidneys were sluggish and inactive. When I first got up in the morning I had a dull, tired aching across the loins and felt unrefreshed after my night's rest. I saw Doan's Kidney Pills advertised and felt that they would remove the trouble, so I procured a box at Harland & Hunter's drug store and used them. A few days' treatment sufficed to thoroughly restore the kidneys to a normal and healthy condition, and I have had no return of the trouble since."

Doan's Kidney Pills sold at all dealers, 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

THE PUPPET CZAR.

HAS LITTLE POWER IN THE AFFAIRS OF RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

Is a Mere Plaything in the Hands of the Romanoffs Among Whom the Grand Duke Alexis Reigns Supreme.

A student of Russian affairs, writing a few weeks ago, reports an eastern exchange, gives the following graphic picture of the real power of the much-talked-of czar.

"I who know my Russia well and the powers that be in that empire, am amused at the reports of the powers and intentions of the present autocrat of all the Russias which are often published. The simple fact is that no Muscovite emperor ever possessed less actual power than that wielded by his imperial majesty Nicholas II.

"He is a peaceably inclined young monarch and remarkably well intentioned; but he is the sport of the house of Romanoff and those who are all-powerful in the councils of the empire. He may think and he may dream; he may desire and he may propose, but he cannot perform.

"Correctly speaking, it is the emperor alone who can declare war or who can say: 'Let it be peace,' but to tell the plain, unvarnished truth the present czar is but a puppet worked by stronger hands who hold the strings.

"The son is wholly unlike the father. The Czar Alexander III. was not an exceptionally clever man, but he was a man of great determination and tenacity of purpose. He ruled; none ruled him. His ministers were ever a little afraid of him. He expected them to follow his lead unhesitatingly. Never once was he known to follow the lead of any one of his ministers. He was an honest man and an outspoken one, and his indignation at what he considered Bismarck's duplicity would have ended in a war between Russia and Germany had he not eventually been convinced that the documents upon which he based his conclusions were a forgery.

"The Czar Alexander III. did not like Germany, neither did he like England. He had, however, a favorable inclination toward the United States, and a real sympathy with France. But, above all, he was Russian. He spoke French fluently, German indifferently and English badly; but he was incensed at the prevalence of the French language in high and official society in St. Petersburg. In the latter days of his reign the order went forth that in these circles Russians should speak their own language and this order had to be obeyed.

"While it cannot be said that the present czar has anything of his father's religious enthusiasm, he may be reckoned among the religious monarchs of the age, and he has lately taken to writing hymns.

"But the czarina is a religious enthusiast. Born a Lutheran, she, on her marriage, had to embrace the faith of the Greek church. To-day her majesty is more orthodox than the most orthodox. So pure of mind, so self-sacrificing, so intensely spiritual is she that, in another age, she would have won canonization.

"The czar worships her and her influence over him is tremendous. Of the two she is decidedly the stronger, but her influence over her husband excites the anger and opposition of his family.

"The czarina's instincts are liberal and progressive, and her husband, so great is his belief in her, would indorse her views and policy unhesitatingly were it not for those august relations of his, and that formidable council of nobles. The czarina, all powerful with her husband, proposes, and the czar's uncles dispose.

"Of all the Romanoff relations the most autocratic, and at the same time the most powerful, is Grand Duke Alexis. He is the Muscovite incarnate, beloved by the navy, of which he is the chief; looked up to by the nobles, and worshiped by the common people. His brother, the late czar alone, was strong enough to soften his rough humors and bend his powerful will.

"After that little affair with a countess Alexander III. intimated that absence from Russia for a period would be highly beneficial for Alexis' health. The sojourn abroad was but temporary, and the grand duke returned with an influence and power greater than before. To-day they are, I should say, at their height.

"He was antagonistic to the liberal and pacific policy of M. Witte, and in the end M. Witte was retired. He it was who induced the czar to appoint Admiral Alexieff viceroy of the far east, with powers never before given to any one outside of the imperial family.

"He entirely disapproves of the views held by the czarina, and thwarts her in every possible way. He has never, it is understood, been in favor of peace, but of war.

"However well intentioned the czar may be, however much he may be under the influence of his wife, who is all for peace, the last word will be with Grand Duke Alexis."

Pedicuring an Elephant.

The tools for trimming elephants' feet are a carpenter's drawknife and a rasp for the soles, and a horseshoer's knife and sandpaper for the toenails, says McClure's. The operator places a beer keg or a strong box behind one huge hind foot, lightly prods the thick angle with his elephant hook, and commands the beast to "Hold up!" Up comes the mighty foot, slowly and heavily, but obediently as the velvety paw of a kitten. The foot is rested on the box or the keg, where it remains while the expert works on it much as a horseshoer pares the hoof of a horse. Great slivers of the horny sole are sliced off until it is cut nearly to proper thickness, when the rasp is used to smooth off. Similarly, the toenails are treated with the knife and the sandpaper, while the big patient stands with swinging trunk and an occasional wag of an ear, too full of satisfaction for utterance. When the turn of the forefeet comes the great beast is made to lie down on its side, and its hoofs are propped up and treated.

India's Vast Tea Crop.

The half million acres cultivated in tea in India produce 190,000,000 pounds, the investment being about $100 an acre. The labor required is 13 persons to the acre. One pound of India tea will produce seven and a half gallons of tea of a given strength, while the tea of China will produce but five gallons.

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We are going to be more liberal than ever in 1904 to users of *Lion Coffee.* Not only will the Lion-Heads, cut from the packages, be good, as heretofore, for the valuable premiums we have always given our customers, but

In Addition to the Regular Free Premiums

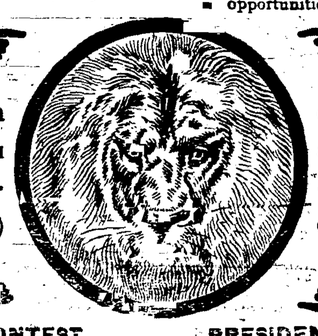
the same Lion-Heads will entitle you to estimates in our *$50,000.00 Grand Prize Contests,* which will make some of our patrons rich men and women. You can send in as many estimates as desired. There will be

TWO GREAT CONTESTS

The first contest will be on the July 4th attendance at the *St. Louis World's Fair;* the second relates to *Total Vote For President* to be cast Nov. 8, 1904. *$20,000.00* will be distributed in each of these contests, making *$40,000.00* on the two, and, to make it still more interesting, in addition to this amount, we will give a

Grand First Prize of $5,000.00 to the one who is *nearest correct on both contests,* and thus your estimates have two opportunities of winning a big cash prize.

Five Lion-Heads cut from Lion Coffee Packages and a 2 cent stamp entitle you (in addition to the regular free premiums) to one vote in either contest:



Printed blanks to vote on found in every Lion Coffee Package. The 2 cent stamp covers the expense of our acknowledgment to you that your estimate is recorded.

WORLD'S FAIR CONTEST

What will be the total July 4th attendance at the St. Louis World's Fair? At Chicago, July 4, 1903, the attendance was 283,273. For nearest correct estimates received in Woolson Spice Company's office, Toledo, Ohio, on or before June 30th, 1904, we will give first prize for the nearest correct estimate, second prize to the next nearest, etc., etc., as follows:

1	First Prize	$2,500.00
1	Second Prize	1,000.00
2	Prizes—$500.00 each	1,000.00
5	Prizes— 200.00 "	1,000.00
10	Prizes— 100.00 "	1,000.00
20	Prizes— 50.00 "	1,000.00
50	Prizes— 20.00 "	1,000.00
250	Prizes— 10.00 "	2,500.00
1800	Prizes— 5.00 "	9,000.00
2139	PRIZES,	TOTAL, $20,000.00

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE CONTEST

What will be the total Popular Vote cast for President (votes for all candidates combined) at the election November 8, 1904? In 1900 election, 13,959,653 people voted for President. For nearest correct estimates received in Woolson Spice Co.'s, office, Toledo, O., on or before Nov. 5, 1904, we will give first prize for the nearest correct estimate, second prize to the next nearest, etc., etc., as follows:

1	First Prize	$2,500.00
1	Second Prize	1,000.00
2	Prizes—$500.00 each	1,000.00
5	Prizes— 200.00 "	1,000.00
10	Prizes— 100.00 "	1,000.00
20	Prizes— 50.00 "	1,000.00
50	Prizes— 20.00 "	1,000.00
250	Prizes— 10.00 "	2,500.00
1800	Prizes— 5.00 "	9,000.00
2139	PRIZES,	TOTAL, $20,000.00

4219 PRIZES 4219

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